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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora Technical Group Meets in Panama A 1
UN Peace Force Suggested A 2
Havana Interview With FELAP Secretary General A 2

ARGENTINA

Supreme Court Ends Inquest on 106 Deaths B 1
Judge Rules Preventive Custody for Massera B 1
Communist Party To Support First Minority B 1
Yacyreta Chairman Says Work To Begin in October B 1

BOLIVIA

Strike Closes All Airports, International Flights C 1
Government May Withdraw Troops From Mines C 1
Labor Leaders Leave for Czechoslovakia Meeting C 1

BRAZIL

All Illegal Foreign Residents To Be Expelled D 1
Freed Brazilians Say UNITA Will Free Foreigners D 1
Regional Ministerial Meeting Scheduled in Manaus D 1

CHILE

Government Takes Measures To Forestall Strike E 1
Government Orders Courts To Jail Unionists E 2
Transport Union Leader Calls Strike; Is Arrested E 2
150 Exiles Allowed To Return to Country E 2
CODELCO Issues Communique on Mines Situation E 3
Group of 77 Meeting To Discuss Energy Sources E 3

COLOMBIA

FARC Holds Meeting With Santander Governor F 1
President Fears Military Escalation in Region F 1
Army Intelligence Says M-19's Bateman Missing F 2
Foreign Minister Lloreda Speaks at UNCTAD F 2
[cross-reference]

PERU

Prime Minister Cites Fight Against Terrorism J 1
Rodriguez Says Foreign Debt To Be Paid This Year J 1
Havana Reports Arrest of Labor Leader Gamarra J 1
Havana Reports on Demonstrations in Cuzco J 2
EXPRESO on Significance of Thatcher's Victory [15 Jun] J 2
Editorial on Margaret Thatcher's Reelection J 3
[EL COMERCIO 11 Jun]

URUGUAY

New Constitution To Cover 'State of Subversion' K 1
Agreement on 'Subversion' Clause Still Remote K 1
Union Leader Imprisoned for Offending Military K 2

VENEZUELA

President Appoints New Defense Minister L 1
Vessel With Soviet Munitions Found Adrift L 1
Briefs: New Oil Refinery L 1

MEXICO

Soviets Arrive for Maritime Transport Talks M 1
Sepulveda Departs for New York, Europe M 1
De la Madrid, Reagan To Discuss Migrant Workers M 1
UK Envoy Views Contadora, Fishing Matters M 1
[NOVEDADES 11 Jun]
PSUM-PMT Joint Communique on Possible Merger M 2
[UNOMASUNO 9 Jun]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Magana Holds News Conference on Return From U.S. P 1
Democratic Action Outlines Political Stance P 10
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jun]
Radio Venceremos Airs Villalobos March Speech P 11
Ridicules Magana's U.S. Visit P 13
Havana Cites FMLN Communique on Prisoners P 13

GUATEMALA

Rios Montt Meets With Political Leaders P 14
Party Leader Urges Hard Line Toward Rebels P 15
[LA PRENSA 18 Jun]
Army Kills 14 Peasants, Frees Peasants P 16
[EL GRAFICO 20 Jun]
Politician Arrested for Slander Freed on Bail P 16

HONDURAS

U.S. Newsmen Killed in Nicaraguan Attack P 16
President Suazo Cordova Addresses Nation P 23
Alvarez Speaks to Congress on Training Center P 27
Congress Approves Center P 28
El Salvador Requested To Act on Border Violation P 29
Finance Secretary on National Budget Deficit P 30

NICARAGUA

Daniel Ortega Reiterates Desire for Dialogue P 31
FSLN Delegation Leaves for Socialist Countries P 31
State Council Delegation Returns From Europe P 32
FDN Destroys Machinery; 20 Killed in South P 32
Arde Reports on Recent Clashes, New Operation P 33
[Voice of Sandino]

CUBA

Havana Notes President's Mississippi Speech Q 1
Air Attack, Blackout Exercises Slated for 21 Jun Q 1
Commentary on Costa Rica Economic Situation Q 1
'Displeasure' With U.S. UNCTAD Draft Cited Q 2
Castro Receives Condolences on Envoy's Death Q 3
Delegation Arrives in Prague for Conference Q 3
Acevedo Discusses FAR Party Conference Report Q 3
Arab League Delegation Arrives in Havana Q 4
Talks With Oramas Q 4
Solidarity Drive With Uruguay Begins 17 Jun Q 4

CONTADORA TECHNICAL GROUP MEETS IN PANAMA

PA220021 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 21 Jun 83

[By Rene Hernandez]

[Text] The Ricardo J. Alfaro Room at the Foreign Ministry was again the site of a great event, as the Contadora Group's technical group, with the five representatives of the Central American countries, was installed this morning. The meeting is scheduled to enlarge on the topics under study regarding the area's critical situation.

The meeting will start at a time when the foreign ministers of Colombia and Mexico, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, are to meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to report on the progress achieved by the Contadora Group. Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III is now in the United States, but there is no information on whether he went to the United Nations.

The delegates of eight countries arrived yesterday in Panama, including Vice Foreign Ministers Ricardo Valero of Mexico, Colonel Julio Londono of Colombia, Leopoldo Castillo of Venezuela, Alvaro Antillon of Costa Rica, Leonte Heerdocia of Nicaragua, Oscar Castro of El Salvador, Policarpo Callejas of Honduras, and (Edgar Cerceno) of Guatemala. They were met by their Panamanian counterpart, Acting Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Vargas Velarde.

The technical group's work will be carried out according to the agenda approved by the nine foreign ministers, and has as its goal the discussion of political problems; security economic and social objectives; and mechanisms for carrying out and controlling the agreements. The technical group will collect the various viewpoints on the topics discussed, gather the necessary information in each case, and propose procedures for the efficient handling of the problems. These suggestions will be presented at the third joint meeting of foreign ministers, which will be convoked by the Contadora Group at a still unspecified date.

The basic function of the technical group's meetings is to support the role of the foreign ministers concerning the analysis of the proposals to overcome the crisis in Central America, with the intention of establishing positive conditions for peaceful regional coexistence. They will also prepare for the next foreign ministers meeting and do the necessary groundwork so they can make their decisions and choose the most appropriate agreements.

At a time when certain sectors advocate a military solution for the area's conflicts, the Contadora Group and several democratic nations of the American and European continents firmly believe in a negotiated political solution, because peace is more easily achieved before, rather than after, a war.

Even though many think that the negotiations are advancing at a slow pace, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama say there is firmness in their talks, and that time will prove the group right. Meanwhile, the international community expectantly awaits the results of the meeting of this technical group, whose goal is to gather more information on the difficult and critical situation in the Central American area.

UN Peace Force Suggested

PA220159 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations -- The possibility of creating a UN peacekeeping force for Central America has been proposed by two representatives of the Contadora Group to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo today briefed Perez de Cuellar on the results of their efforts in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The two officials told the press that the main objective of the Contadora Group is to avoid an armed conflagration in Central America, and that its second objective is to create conditions for peace in the area through a process that would stop the arms race and eliminate any foreign military presence. A third Contadora objective is to promote the establishment of conditions for Central America's economic and social development, the two officials said, stressing, however, that the first objective is essential and urgent.

HAVANA INTERVIEW WITH FELAP SECRETARY GENERAL

PA202123 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 83

[(Estrella Diaz) report on interview with Danilo Aguirre, secretary general of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, FELAP; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Begin Aguirre recording] FELAP considers that the regional situation on the Central American isthmus is perhaps at its most crucial moment in a process which, directed by U.S. imperialism, could trigger a conflict of unpredictable consequences. The way the Reagan administration has been military handling the Central American crisis is unfortunately leading -- as in the case of Nicaragua -- to the daily sacrifice of civilians, old people, women, children, members of our armed organizations -- who are actually part of the people -- and the thousands murdered in El Salvador. These aggressions are condemned daily by all peace organizations and by the Salvadoran church.

Since the assumption of power by the military fascists, Honduras has also been suffering a repressive process, where many progressive persons, members of unions and other popular organizations, are being murdered and made to disappear. The same is happening in Guatemala, where every day there are more Indians killed in the long struggle of the Guatemalan people, which has already caused thousands of victims.

Of all the above, I consider that the greatest cause for concern is the determination of U.S. imperialism to impose itself through war and bloodshed, maintain its domination, and restore it in those places where it no longer has it -- such as in the case of Nicaragua, for example -- which seems to be an irrevocable decision that will naturally lead to a more direct confrontation with all the subsequent destruction and death for our people.

We are making every effort for peace in Nicaragua, and this is recognized by FELAP through national organizations, particularly the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN. We also consider that the Contadora Group is a worthy initiative by democratic nations in search of peace.

Every effort will be made so that such peace initiatives will prompt imperialism to stop its aggressive plans. I must confess, however, that there is great concern in Central America, as we believe the area is on the verge of a greater confrontation that will cause much more destruction and death than all the past conflicts in the Central American isthmus. [end recording]

Danilo Aguirre also referred to the U.S. Government's decision to install an anti-Cuban radio station named Jose Marti.

[Begin Aguirre recording] I do not see the intention of the Reagan administration to install that radio station -- with all the communications know-how the United States has -- as a threat to the Cuban revolution, with regard to what the station may say. Through personal experience, I know that the Cuban people have always been subjected to every kind of propaganda against the Cuban revolution transmitted from Washington. I also know, however, that the Cuban people made their decision long ago; and at this moment, I believe they uphold it stronger than ever. The real danger, as I see it, is that the installation of this station added to so many other aggressive charges such as those of Nutting and Goldwater, is part of a decisive plan of aggression by U.S. imperialism against the peoples of Latin America. Therefore, I think that efforts should be aimed not at preventing the installation of that station, because its transmissions will not turn anyone against the Cuban revolution, least of all the Cuban people, but to thwart the imperialist decision to attack our people. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT ENDS INQUEST ON 106 DEATHS

PY212345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- With two dissenting votes, the Supreme Court has decided to close the investigation that was being conducted at the Coroner's Morgue into the autopsies and burials of 106 bodies handed over by the military courts between 1976 and 1977. The Supreme Court ruled that no irregularities subject to "liability for punishment" have been detected.

In their dissenting vote, Judges Cesar Black and Carlos Renom state that legal procedures on the case could be resumed by the decision to be taken by trial Judge Raul Pierini, who is investigating the criminal responsibility that coroners and Chacarita cemetery and morgue personnel may have.

In most cases, the cause of death of the 106 persons whose bodies were taken to the morgue since 1976 has been described as "attack and resistance to authorities-murder." Most of the deaths took place in 1977.

JUDGE RULES PREVENTIVE CUSTODY FOR MASSERA

PY211735 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1658 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- Federal Judge Oscar Mario Salvi this aftenoon ruled preventive custody for former Navy commander in chief, Admiral Emilio Massera, retired, in the case which involves the disappearance of businessman Fernando Branca, according to information leaked by court sources. Massera is currently under arrest at the San Fernando Naval Base.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO SUPPORT FIRST MINORITY

PY201832 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1348 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Neuquen, 20 Jun (TELAM) -- At a political rally held here, Communist Party presidential candidate Rubens Iscaro stated that his party will support the first minority in the Electoral College.

He also said that the Communists' fundamental proposition in this electoral campaign is bringing about changes. To determine what changes are needed immediately, the Communists will fraternally and democratically get together with those who follow different lines of thinking, if necessary.

Iscaro added that the Communists are willing to hold collective consultations, because they want real changes to be made, not just talk about changes with nothing done to bring them about.

YACYRETA CHAIRMAN SAYS WORK TO BEGIN IN OCTOBER

PY201822 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Eng Hugo Dangelo, chairman of the binational enterprise Yacyreta, has stated that the political parties with the possibilities of becoming the government in Argentina agree on the need to begin the construction of the Yacyreta dam.

Dangelo stated that 1 October has been established as the date for the beginning of the works.

STRIKE CLOSES ALL AIRPORTS, INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

PY212210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today that all airports of the country began a 72-hour strike at 1400 (1800 GMT) today in compliance with a decision made by the Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration (AASANA).

It was stated that the decision was adopted to protest a decree which created a similar administration to run the Viru-Viru Airport of Santa Cruz (east of La Paz). The measure includes the suspension of international flights.

Finally, it was learned that AASANA's employees have decided to request the abrogation of the government measure as the only way to resolve the strike. It was also learned that they will also report the issue to the Supreme Court of Justice to get the government to abrogate the decree.

GOVERNMENT MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM MINES

PY211237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Army commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya stated in La Paz today that the Bolivian Armed Forces are analyzing the workers' request for the withdrawal of troops from the mining centers. He added that at present those troops are mainly engaged in military activities linked with the control and surveillance of border areas.

A few days ago, the Mineworkers Federation asked the military authorities to withdraw from the mines since they are misusing premises which belong to the workers. Sejas Tordoya also stated that the Armed Forces will be alert to whatever may happen in San Borja, 240 km from this capital, where Roberto Suarez Gomez, king of cocaine, last week caused an armed incident. He added that if Roberto Suarez' forces manage to break the control being held by the state security forces, the Army will intervene with the sole purpose of maintaining peace and tranquillity in the area.

Last Saturday, 150 policemen headed by Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana took over San Borja with instructions to arrest the main cocaine trafficker in the world. It was learned that some military authorities have doubts about the success of the operation headed by the interior minister and have asserted that military intervention will be necessary to arrest Suarez Gomez.

LABOR LEADERS LEAVE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA MEETING

PY201410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Oscar Sanjines, top leader of the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], and Jose Maria Palacios, COB finance secretary, stopped today in Lima on their way to Czechoslovakia. They have been invited to a meeting of the World Peace Council.

Sanjines told AFP that the Bolivian political and economic situation is serious and that the unions are awaiting the agreement between the government and the miners federation regarding the workers' comanagement at the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

ALL ILLEGAL FOREIGN RESIDENTS TO BE EXPELLED

PY211635 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- All aliens found in Brazil without proper papers -- between 700,000 and 1 million persons according to Federal Police estimates -- will be arrested and expelled from the country according to an official notice released yesterday by the Ministry of Justice. Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has also decided to conduct surveys to legalize the situation of the 28,000 aliens who are in the country with a temporary residence permit.

The minister's decision to have all aliens without proper papers expelled has been reached following a meeting between Ministry of Justice Secretary General Artur Pereira de Castilho and DPF [Federal Police Department] Director Colonel Moacyr Coelho, who discussed the "encroachment" of the national territory, mainly over the land borders with the Latin American countries.

The official Ministry of Justice notice claims that "despite official efforts" -- to set up a temporary register in 1981 -- "only 28,000 aliens have reported to the ministry's offices for registration. In view of this, Minister Abi-Ackel has decided that the situation of those 28,000 aliens, who have placed their confidence in the government's intentions, be cleared. The rest, whenever found, will be expelled from Brazil."

As the temporary residence permit is valid for 2 years and cannot be extended, applications sent in by April 1982, as provided by law, will expire in April 1984.

FREED BRAZILIANS SAY UNITA WILL FREE FOREIGNERS

PY201913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Rio de Janerio, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Three Brazilian agronomists who returned to Brazil after spending 7 months in the hands of the UNITA Angolan guerrilla movement have stated that UNITA will free all foreign prisoners within a week. Aberto Pimenta, Alvaro da Cunha, and Romel Costa said that UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) presently has as prisoners 64 CSSR citizens, 20 Portuguese, and 1 German.

They noted that Jonas Sawimbi, the UNITA chief, had assured them that the prisoners would be freed. The three Brazilian agronomists, who said that they were well treated during their detention, were kidnapped in September 1982 by UNITA guerrillas while working on the development of new farming techniques in a plantation located 285 km south of Luanda. They said they had undertaken a 44-day march before arriving at the UNITA general headquarters where, according to estimates, there were about 25,000 guerrillas.

REGIONAL MINISTERIAL MEETING SCHEDULED IN MANAUS

PY220046 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The first meeting of communications ministers of Amazon countries will be held in Manaus, at the (Tropical) Hotel, on 29 June.

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES TO FORESTALL STRIKE

PY220058 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 21 Jun (AFP) -- The Catholic Church insisted today on the urgent need for a dialogue to ease tensions prevailing in Chile, tensions which mounted with the call for a national stoppage to be held on Thursday.

Monsignor Jose Manuel Santos, president of the Bishops Conference, stated that it is time for words to recover their true meaning in Chile. Msgr Santos made an address in the city of Concepcion, 525 km south of Santiago.

Msgr Santos said that a dialogue is the only reasonable path to attain an understanding and an outcome because it will keep the people from resorting to violent means to impose their views.

Msgr Santos statements were made prior to the meeting that the Episcopacy's Permanent Commission will hold on Thursday to examine the economic crisis, the atmosphere of social agitation and the growing political concerns, which stemmed from the first national protest held by the copper workers on 11 May.

Msgr. Santos expressed his conviction that the government desires the best for the country but he said that it is right to believe the government is not doing it properly.

On analyzing the protests against the government, the president of the Bishops Conference recalled that their organizers had asked for peaceful demonstrations. For this reason he downplayed the statements made by the leaders of the underground Communist Party, who claimed to have played a decisive role in the protests.

Msgr Santos said that the Communist leaders should not act so boisterously now, because some time ago they behaved like rats, recalling those who left the country when the military ousted the leftist government headed by Salvador Allende.

As for the students sector, President Pinochet met today with the deans appointed by the government to the three most important universities in Santiago. President Pinochet gave them precise instructions to prevent strikes and anti-government demonstrations.

Education Minister Monica Madariaga, who also participated in the meeting, stated that the deans will preserve order at university facilities and apply corresponding punishments. She added that his excellency has decided to apply the law to repress any action by leaders or instigators.

The hardening of the regime's policy was announced by President Pinochet during a speech broadcast nationwide on Friday. However, Pinochet also announced certain measures for an opening, such as authorizing further groups of exiles to return.

A top official source said that the authorization granted to exiles is not a sign of weakness "because a strong government will not fear the return of sons of the fatherland who want to live in it." However, Gabriel Valdes, leader of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], an opposition party, stated that the measure was a positive but inadequate step because thousands of Chileans are exiled in Europe, America and in socialist countries.

Valdes, former foreign minister during the administration headed by PDC President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970), said that the government should once and for all stop committing abuses such as preventing the Chilean people from exercising the right to live in their country.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS COURTS TO JAIL UNIONISTS

PY212236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2146 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Today judicial sources reported that the Chilean Military Government demanded that the courts imprison the union leaders who called for a national strike this Thursday. This measure was made known after the police arrested Adolfo Quinteros, president of the Confederation of Truck Owners, who announced the agreement for the strike yesterday.

The new request submitted by the Interior Ministry affects Hernol Flores, president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF); Federico Mujica, president of the Chilean Confederation of Private Sector Employees (CEPCH); and Jorge Lavandero, opposition politican representative of the National Development Project (Projecto de Desarrollo Nacional -- PRODEN].

The leaders of the National Workers Command (CNT) Antonio Mimiza and Juan Antinao will also be taken to the courts. They will all be accused of violating the State Security Law, said a spokesman of the Santiago Court of Appeals.

TRANSPORT UNION LEADER CALLS STRIKE, IS ARRESTED

PY211832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Jun (AFP) -- Adolfo Quinteros, leader of the Chilean transport workers, was arrested by the police today, a few hours after he called a general strike against President Augusto Pinochet's regime.

Quinteros was arrested at the headquarters of his union which represents 70,000 owners of freight trucks and public transport busses.

150 EXILES ALLOWED TO RETURN TO COUNTRY

PY211602 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The interior minister has just announced that in keeping with what was announced by President Pinochet in his message to the nation last Friday, from 120 to 150 Chilean exiles will be allowed to return to the country.

The new list of exiles [allowed to return to Chile] includes persons such as Carlos Briones, Rafael Augstin Gumucio, Eugenio Velasco Letelier, Rafael Tarud and Claudio Huepe. These persons, in addition to the other people included in the list, are allowed to return to the country as of tomorrow.

The following are excerpts of the interior minister's chat with the press. [Begin interior minister recording] (?The following) is the new list of exiles [allowed to return to the country]. It includes from 120 to 150 persons.

I must note that in keeping with what the president said in his message to the nation last Friday, such well-known persons as (Gonzalo Legal), Rafael Agustin Gumucio, Eugenio Velasco Letelier, Rafael Tarud, Claudio Huespe, and Andres Zaldivar are included in the list. [end recording]

Moreover, the interior minister noted that Claudio Huespe is also among those who are allowed to return to the country. He also noted that all these persons can arrive in the country as of tomorrow and that more names will be released later of persons included in the list and allowed to return to the country. [end relay]

CODELCO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MINES SITUATION

PY201837 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] A communique issued by CODELCO [Chilean Cooper Corporation] states that CODELCO is studying cases of some workers with good backgrounds, who because of pressure or other reasons, have participated in illegal work stoppages.

Regarding the situation in the different CODELCO sectors, the communique notes that the situation is as follows: Chuquicamata: completely normal activities and 100 percent production; the same situation is reigning in Andina and El Teniente; while in El Salvador there is 80 percent production.

Regarding the harm that this stoppage has caused, the communique states that out of an expected production of 16,500 metric tons of fine copper, 1,028 metric tons were not produced from 14 to 19 June, which represents 6.2 percent. This means that 15,472 metric tons representing 93.8 percent of production were produced.

GROUP OF 77 MEETING TO DISCUSS ENERGY SOURCES

PY201709 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (EFE) -- The press office of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) has announced that the Group of 77 will meet on 4-9 July in Santiago.

The meeting will be held at the CEPAL headquarters in Santiago to discuss the use of new and renewable sources of energy.

The Group of 77 had recently met in Buenos Aires to analyze the situation of the member countries vis-a-vis the world economic crisis.

For next month's meeting in Santiago, CEPAL has prepared a report on the so-called Rio de Janeiro Plan which established three priorities regarding energy sources: joint planning, scientific and technological development programs, and common assistance programs.

FARC HOLDS MEETING WITH SANTANDER GOVERNOR

PA202257 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1905 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 20 Jun (DPA) -- The principles for an agreement between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian Government were presented during a secret meeting between the leaders of the guerrilla movement and the governor of Santander Department, Rafael Moreno Penaranda. The meeting was also attended by Conservative Congressman Feisal Mustafa Barbosa and six reporters.

The meeting was held somewhere in the Colombian mountain region of Magdalena, under strict security measures.

The parties agreed to hold new meetings "to continue opening the way that will lead to a crucial meeting with President Belisario Betancur and the ranking military commanders in the Uribe region, as proposed by FARC's top leaders, particularly our leader, Manuel Marulanda Velez."

It was stressed that the conditions to reach that goal are already being established, as shown by the 1982 law granting a broad amnesty to the rebels.

The FARC reaffirmed its belief in the positive effects of that law, and described it as an instrument promoting "concord and love among brothers." The "amnesty represents a step toward achieving peace and opens the way to understanding and concord among the Colombian people, as long as it strengthens the democratic idea of being an amnesty that is the result of the concurrence of everyone participating in the armed conflict," stated one of the communiques.

PRESIDENT FEARS MILITARY ESCALATION IN REGION

FL212135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In the face of the possibility of a dangerous military escalation in Central America, all Latin American countries must intensify their efforts to promote peace, social justice, democracy and sovereignty, Colombian President Belisario Betancur stated today.

In a message addressed to Luis Echeverria Alvarez, president of the Center for Third World Economic and Social Studies (CEESTEM), the Colombian president stated that a military solution in Central America is a suicidal option which will in no way help remove the causes of social discontent and ensure peace in the region.

In his message, which was read by Colombian Ambassador to Mexico Ignacio Umana at the opening session of a seminar called Democracy and Nonalignment in Latin America at the CEESTEM office in this capital, Betancur stated that only a firm, decisive, straightforward action by all those who want peace can prevent this tragedy from getting worse.

Betancur noted that the existence of blocs brings the risk of an arms race upon the world and cited a UN report which estimates worldwide military spending for this year at $800 billion. He also said that the United States and the Soviet Union are annually selling $10 billion worth of arms to the Third World.

Betancur noted that if only 5 percent of this military budget were earmarked for a common fund to stabilize the prices of basic products, good results would be obtained.

He added that the impact of the international economic crisis has fallen entirely on the Latin American countries and has resulted in a larger foreign debt, high interest rates and the closure of export markets, among other problems facing the Third World.

He added that the crisis has seriously weakened the ties for economic cooperation the Latin American countries have been developing and that integration organizations are now languishing in the face of measures adopted by each country to prevent the depletion of its monetary reserves, to fight inflation and unemployment.

Betancur concluded his message by stating that individual efforts are useless and that the most logical option is to promote unity among all the brother peoples of Latin America who share similar, common problems.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE SAYS M-19'S BATEMAN MISSING

PA212116 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- The military intelligence services today reiterated that M-19 [19 April Movement] leader Jaime Bateman Cayon is missing. They have not ruled out the possibility that he died when the light aircraft in which he was traveling to Panama crashed.

It has been reiterated that Bateman Cayon boarded the light plane with registration number HK2139 on 28 April. He was accompanied by former legislator Antonio Escobar Bravo. A man and a woman traveled with them. The aircraft broke off contact with the Panama City control tower just when it was entering the country. Several reports indicate that it crashed.

Meanwhile, three guerrillas were killed, five were captured, and a modern arsenal was seized in the past few hours as a result of bloody fighting between 3d Brigade units and a column of the clandestine M-19. The troops, which were carrying out an antiguerrilla operation in a mountainous region along the (Tutela) and San Miguel Rivers, clashed with an M-19 group. Guerrilla Rafael Montoya, who had the pseudonym of Major Javier, and two others known only as Pedro and Ramiro were killed. The authorities confirmed the capture of brothers Pedro and Fabio Sara, Jenny Castillo, Luis Enrique Jiron, and an unidentified individual.

The soldiers seized 6 grenades, 3 rifles, 2 pistols, shotguns [number not specified], 41 dynamite sticks, ammunition, and M-19 subversive propaganda.

FOREIGN MINISTER LLOREDA SPEAKS AT UNCTAD

For a Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network preview of the speech Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo was to deliver to the Sixth UNCTAD Session currently being held in Belgrade, see the Yugoslavia section of the 22 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRIME MINISTER CITES FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

PY211835 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Armed Forces and the police are improving their intelligence services in order to control terrorism in the country, affirmed Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb.

[Begin Schwalb recording] One should never feel dispirited, especially now that we are experiencing difficult moments, with terrorist outbreaks in different areas, and people asking why is this, why is this situation not brought under control? In fact, it is difficult to set a date for stamping out terrorism because it is elusive. Terrorism can operate through a relatively small group intent only on creating a little bit of alarm and disorder, choosing site, day and hour. In these circumstances, it is very difficult to predict where, when, and how a bomb will go off, or how an act of violence will take place. So what the police and the Armed Forces are doing now is streamlining, so to speak, their intelligence services by combining a modern communications system of up-to-date electronic devices with a modern transport system. [end recording]

RODRIGUEZ SAYS FOREIGN DEBT TO BE PAID THIS YEAR

PY211630 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez stated today that Peru will make the 1983 payments on its foreign debt which totals to $11.5 billion. He also reported the granting of new credits to the country.

Rodriguez, who returned from New York, stated that U.S. private banks will grant a $800-million credit to Peru and that the World Bank will grant $250 million more.

The agreement with the U.S. banks will be signed on 30 June, while that with the World Bank will be signed in August 1983.

Rodriguez stated that Peru will hold meetings on 25 and 26 July with the Paris Club to seek the refinancing of its foreign debt with European nations, Japan, the United States, and Canada.

Rodriguez said that Peru has proposed the "lower payment" formula of $300 million, which apparently, and according to what he had already learned unofficially, has been accepted by the creditors.

The minister added that he confirmed in the United States that Peru will pay its debts, without following the example of Brazil which has postponed the payments of its foreign debts.

HAVANA REPORTS ARREST OF LABOR LEADER GAMARRA

PA210656 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Lima newspaper DIARIO MARKA has reported that the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) have arrested Isidoro Gamarra, President of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP). Gamarra, who was arrested in Lima, was on the PIP'S list of those who had participated in the 1981 and 1983 general strikes.

The newspaper reported that Gamarra was arrested at Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima on Saturday night, when he was about to board the plane for Prague to attend the Peace Convention to be held there from 21 to 26 June.

In Ayacucho, a subversive commando shot and killed Paulino Estaca Paredes. He was District Attorney for Ayacucho, where armed clashes between the Army and the clandestine Shining Path organization have continued. Several Peruvian bishops have stressed the poverty and misery reigning in that area. They claim that the government must provide more aid to those left homeless by the heavy rains and floods in the northern and southern parts of the country, as well as to drought victims in the southeastern areas.

The CGTP has reported to the ILO that labor union freedoms are being violated in the country. The CGTP issued a document reporting that the Peruvian Government has suspended constitutional guarantees on several occasions to silence the workers' just demands. It added that the authorities have declared all strikes illegal.

HAVANA REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN CUZCO

FL212348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Lima -- A total of 50 persons were arrested and many others were wounded in confrontations between university and secondary students and the Civil Guard in the city of Cuzco. The confrontations occurred yesterday, when the students took to the streets to protest an increase in urban transport fares. The morning daily, EL DIARIO MARKA, stated that the Civil Guard, supplied with teargas bombs, armed with machineguns, and supported by antiriot vehicles, attacked the students indiscriminately.

EXPRESO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THATCHER'S VICTORY

PY211521 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 15 Jun 83 p 18

[Editorial: "Thatcher: The Significance of a Victory"]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher's crushing victory in the recent British elections -- although it was predicted by several opinion polls -- did not sit well with most of the Latin American countries. Mrs Thatcher represents an oldfashioned, intransigent and aggressive colonialism which proved, in the conflict with Argentina over the possession of the Malvinas Islands, how dangerous it can be.

Therefore, it can be easily inferred that Mrs Thatcher's electoral triumph will postpone the final solution to Argentina's just claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas Archipelago which was usurped by the British. This can cause much impatience, and it may eventually cause a repetition -- Heaven forbid -- of the war drama in the South Atlantic.

Aside from those considerations that cannot be overlooked, it must be recognized that Mrs Thatcher's easy victory leaves no doubt about her popularity in Great Britain. With good reason, her party -- the Conservative Party -- recorded the most resounding victory in its history, obtaining a comfortable majority in Parliament. Out of 650 seats that were in dispute, the Conservatives won 397, thus widely outdistancing the Labor Party -- their traditional rival -- which obtained 209 seats, the second largest bloc.

Mrs Thatcher's success, however, should not be traced only to her effective fight against inflation, and her military triumph over Argentina which bloodily restored some of the lost British national pride; but also -- as we see it -- to the absolute lack of charisma of her opponent. Michael Foot, an old and lackluster Labor leader, was simply uncapable of inspiring confidence in his potential voters, the undecided voters, and in the working class so badly affected by the rigid monetarism imposed by the Conservatives.

All this reveals that the "caudillo" figure, overshadowing party postulates, exists not only in Third World countries. That figure also appears in the world's oldest democracies, as proven by the British case in which the governing party overcome the handicaps of a worn-out administration and secured another term in office, thanks to the absence of a personality capable of rallying those who would have preferred another alternative.

EDITORIAL ON MARGARET THATCHER'S REELECTION

PY211900 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p a2

[Editorial: "The Triumph of Mrs Thatcher"]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher, nicknamed the "Iron Lady," has just achieved the greatest electoral victory in Great Britain since World War II by securing in last Thursday's general elections 397 of the 650 benches in the House of Commons, 143 more than all the other parties together. As will be remembered, the prime minister advanced the election date by 11 months in order to take advantage of the state of demoralization among the Laborites, who are the largest parliamentarian opposition, ahead of the liberals.

Mrs Thatcher's victory can be explained in many ways, from economics to the management of international relations. One example can be found in her determined and successful fight against inflation, waged on the basis of a Friedmanian monetarist policy that was implemented at the cost of an unemployment rate which stands today at 13.6 percent of the working force.

But what gained more sympathy for her was her victory in the war against Argentina over the Malvinas Islands. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall that Peru has been and still supports the Argentines, because our country recognizes the juridical and historical validity of Argentina's rights to the southern island territory. Peru, through President Belaunde, made strong efforts on behalf of peace between the disputing countries by presenting a plan which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig himself called Solomonic. However, it turned out to be inapplicable due to the sinking of the Argentine cruiser Belgrano -- which cost the lives of more than 300 sailors -- outside the exclusion zone.

From the British perspective, however, it must be recognized that Mrs Thatcher's firmness and courage served to boost British national pride, despite the high human and material cost. The victory of British Conservatism can also be explained as a contrast to the failure of European socialism, especially the flagrant errors of French President Francois Mitterrand. Another factor which attracted the votes of the electoral majority is the Conservatives' rigid stand against the USSR.

As for prospects, the "Iron Lady" is expected to implement a yet more rigid economic policy internally, and internationally to continue surmounting Great Britain's two most acute problems in recent years, namely, the definitive solution of the ownership of the Malvinas, and the end to Hong Kong's colonial status.

NEW CONSTITUTTION TO COVER 'STATE OF SUBVERSION'

PY201817 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jun (AFP) -- It was learned in circles close to political parties that they will agree to an amendment of the constitution providing for the temporary suspension of individual guarantees, among other measures, during a state of subversion.

According to those sources, the acceptance of this amendment will make easier the writing of the first clause in the Emergency Powers section of the new constitution, when the representatives of political parties resume meeting with the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (Comaspo) this afternoon.

In previous meetings, the Comaspo delegation had expressed the view that it was necessary to introduce into the constitutional provisions what is to be known as State of Subversion in order to institutionalize the experience the country had had with the activities of the Tupamaros in the 1960's and early 1970's. Although political circles are not opposed to the idea, there are discrepancies as to the powers to be vested in the government to cope with such as a State of Subversion.

Those sources predicted that most of today's meeting will be devoted to the introduction of the State of Subversion into the new constitution which will be submitted to a plebiscite in April or May 1984. Other questions related to the State of Subversion should also be discussed: secret investigations, house searches at night, and deadlines for reporting arrests to the judiciary.

AGREEMENT ON 'SUBVERSION' CLAUSE STILL REMOTE

PY212005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 21 Jun 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Representatives of the Uruguayan Armed Forces and political parties held a 4-hour meeting today seeking formulas of agreement to democratize the country, but the solutions still seem far away, as stated by the participants themselves.

The "Blanco," "Colorado," and "Civic Union" Parties presented the draft constitutional amendment proposal of what must be clearly understood as the "state of subversion" demanded by the military.

Representatives of the Armed Forces and of the political parties agreed a week ago on the need to include the state of emergency, in cases of subversion, as an exception to suspend personal guarantees.

The military presented a draft copy, similar to what they included in the text of the 1980 draft constitutional amendment proposal, rejected through a plebiscite by the Uruguayan citizenry, which creates the 60-day state of emergency, after which the matter must be submitted to Congress.

The politicians, however, admit the need of defining subversion, within the constitutional emergency situation, as it was done in the constitutions of Spain and Peru, but with limited powers and a precise definition, in addition to a clear determination of the political and penal responsibilities of those who impose the decree.

The three political parties presented a formula today which, in principle, was not accepted by the military, which led to a state of "freeze of the issue," as admitted by one of the participants. The military promised to study the politicians' proposal, but gave no positive or negative answer to the matter.

The civilians gave a clear definition of the matter, because it has to do with a constitutional amendment which limits the fundamental rights of the person.

The politicians have accepted the extension for a maximum of 72 hours the detention of citizens before being presented to a judge, an action now limited to 48 hours, although the military want more time for the processing of the investigative report.

The civilians also concede the authorization requested by the military to carry out raids on homes at night, provided that these raids be carried out with an appropriate warrant from a judge. Such acts are forbidden by the 1967 Constitution which is currently in effect.

Julio Sanguinetti, of the "Colorado" Party, Gonzalo Aguirre from the "National Party" (Blanco), and Humberto Ciganda of the "Civic Union," who participated in the meeting, stated that "a rapprochement was achieved, though the agreements are still for away."

The military intend to achieve, through an agreement with the politicians, a text of the constitution that can be submitted to a referendum during the first half of next year, before the elections scheduled for November, which must put an end to 11 years of "de facto" government. The former Social Christian Party leader Juan Vicente Chiarino told EFE that "we are moving slowly but I have confidence that an agreement will be achieved before the end of this year."

UNION LEADER IMPRISONED FOR OFFENDING MILITARY

PY211950 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jun (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Military Court has ruled the imprisonment of union member and farmer Ricardo Conrado Aznarez, on the grounds of "offense to the Armed Forces."

Aznarez had participated on 28 May in a Rural Federation meeting, during which the government's economic policies and the military were harshly criticized for their actions since June 1973, when the coup d'etat took place.

The Military Court interpreted that the statements made during the meeting by Aznarez, 49, constituted an offense provided for under Article 58, of the Military Penal Code.

In the meeting, a stoppage of agricultural and livestock activities had been agreed upon, and it was indeed carried out on 15 June culminating in a demonstration opposing the regime's economic policies.

The government has pressed charges against the participants of the meeting in the courts. As of today, 20 union leaders have been questioned by the courts, but none has been put in jail.

Aznarez' prosecution had no connection with the government's charges but was a ruling by the Military Court which, according to the mentioned article of the Military Penal Code, may impose a sentence of up to 16 months' imprisonement.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA192235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Today President Luis Herrera Campins appointed Army Division General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez new national defense minister, replacing General Vicente Luis Narvaez Churion. The president met with Gen Alcalde Alvarez for almost an hour at La Casona, the president's home in Caracas.

Since 1969, Gen Alcalde Alvarez has been commander of the Army troops in Tachira state, director of the military academy, director of the Institute of Advanced National Defense Studies, and most recently chief of the Army General Staff. He will be sworn in as defense minister on 1 July at La Fortaleza Garrison in Caracas, where the Defense Ministry is located. Narvaez Churion will retire in the next few days after 30 years in the Venezuelan Army.

VESSEL WITH SOVIET MUNITIONS FOUND ADRIFT

PA181916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Navy confirmed today that some 398 tons of Soviet shells, loaded on a Cypriot vessel in Yugoslavia and "apparently" bound for Nigeria, were lost for 62 days in the North Atlantic.

The "Cloud" was sailing with a cargo of 10,000 22-mm shells for a Soviet-made cannon. The Venezuelan Navy estimated the cargo's value at $22 million.

On 8 June, the Venezuelan merchant ship "Maracaibo" found the "Cloud," registered in the Cypriot port of Limassol, crewless and adrift on the high seas. Venezuelan Navy ships towed it to the Turemo Naval Base. The "Cloud," registered under that name on 9 April 1976, was built in Aukra, Norway, in 1963 and has a draft of 1,234 tons.

Vice Admiral Rafael Bertorelli, chief of the Venezuelan Navy, said at a news conference today that he does not know if the Cuban and Nicaraguan Armies have this Soviet cannon, which is commonly found in Soviet-bloc countries.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL REFINERY -- Caracas, 15 Jun (OPECNA) -- The experimental plant at Maraven will soon start operating. There is hope that it will open new possibilities for the sale of Venezuela's heavy and extra-heavy crude. The plant will convert "bottom of the barrel" crude into naphthas and distillates. This plant, the first of its kind, was built at a cost of $100 million and has the capacity to process 2,920 barrels per day. [Summary] [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1409 GMT 15 Jun 83 PA]

SOVIETS ARRIVE FOR MARITIME TRANSPORT TALKS

FL201615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Minister of the Maritime Fleet Anatolly Vital'yevich Goldobenko arrived in this capital to attend the third meeting of the Soviet-Mexican Joint Commission for Maritime Transport. The Soviet deputy minister was welcomed at the official lounge of the capital's airport by Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev and Yuri Mishin, (?secretary) of the Soviet Embassy. Anatoliy Vital'yevich Goldobenko said he would meet on Monday with officials from the Secretariat of Communications and Transport to examine all areas of maritime transport cooperation between Mexico and the USSR.

SEPULVEDA DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK, EUROPE

FL211135 Mexico City Voz de la America Latina in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has traveled to New York where he will meet today with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced that Sepulveda Amor will also travel to Great Britain and Sweden. The meeting between Sepulveda Amor and Perez de Cuellar will also be attended by the officials who make up the so-called Contadora Group. The meeting will examine the points of view on the problems being faced in Central America. The officials will seek to find a peaceful settlement of the conflicts threatening the stability of the region. After the New York meeting, the foreign secretary will travel to Europe where he will preside over a meeting with Mexican ambassadors accreditted to all European countries.

DE LA MADRID-REAGAN TO DISCUSS MIGRANT WORKERS

FL211015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2358 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The prsidents of Mexico and the United States will address the problem of migrant workers during their meeting next August, Deputy Luis Danton Rodriguez announced. Danton Rodriguez, president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, added that the topic of the situation in Central America will also figure in the agenda of the Miguel de la Madrid-Ronald Reagan talks.

Danton Rodriguez expressed his repudiation for the Simpson-Mazzoli bill which is slated to be voted on in the U.S. House of Representatives. If the bill is passed, he added, it would have negative effects on the economies of both countries. He noted that in the last 10 years it had not been easy to reconcile interests between the U.S. and Mexican Congresses, situation which, as a matter of fact, he said, reflects itself in the area of trade relations between the two governments.

UK ENVOY VIEWS CONTADORA, FISHING MATTERS

PA172052 Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p 11

[By Javier Ortiz]

[Text] British Ambassador Crispin Tickell said yesterday that his country is willing to cooperate with Mexico on fishing matters -- primarily tuna -- with the aim of diversifying this market in Europe.

Questioned after placing a wreath on the Child Heroes monument on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth II's birthday, the British diplomat expressed his concern for Central America and said that Great Britain supports the Contadora Group effort to the fullest extent. Tickell said that Great Britain has full confidence in Mexico, and hopes that the Contadora Group talks will serve to end the conflicts in the area.

"Great Britain, as I have mentioned before," the ambassador said, "does not expect or desire any influence in other nations' affairs. However, as a point of view, we can add our confidence in and approval of efforts to end the situation prevailing in Central America, mainly because it affects friendly countries." In regard to this, the British diplomat admitted that the crisis in the area could turn into a conflict of larger proportions; however, he expressed confidence in the conflicting nation's ability to solve their problems within a framework of peace and harmony.

Confidence in Mexico

In regard to the support that Great Britain has offered Mexico, Ambassador Tickell admitted that the crisis in our country is difficult; but, he said, we trust that "this nation will pull out of it and put and end to its financial problems in approximately 2 or 3 years." Therefore, he added, we have been in contact with Mexican Government officials and businessmen, in an effort to find means of increasing investments in this country, so as to contribute to the solution of the crisis that is currently affecting Mexico.

Finally, in regard to fishing matters, the British ambassador expressed Great Britain's hope that the panorama will soon change, with the possibility of Europe becoming acquainted with Mexican products through a diversification of the Mexican market on the European continent. "The talks I have had with Fisheries Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paullada in this regard have been totally positive, and because of this I can say that there are great possibilities of Mexican tuna, which is currently facing problems on other markets, being sent to areas in Europe," Ambassador Tickell said.

PSUM-PMT JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON POSSIBLE MERGER

PA220025 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 9 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] A joint communique signed yesterday by the central committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and the national committee of the Mexican Workers Party (PMT) states that "no one should place tactical or secondary matters above the attainment of the political unification of important nuclei of socialist activists when that unification is the basis for the better development of the Mexican workers' political and labor struggle." The text also says that the two committees "inform all their members that we have begun talks between these party organizations to appraise proposals that may lead to the merging of our two parties. All proposals will be acknowledged and submitted for the opinion of our national convention or assembly." The communique analyzes the effects of the socioeconomic crisis on national majorities, the U.S. position on Central America, and the workers' struggle. It also considers that the "organic unification of our parties could become a magnetic force for many Mexicans who want to transform our society radically."

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM U.S.

PA202354 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 20 Jun 83

[News conference granted by President Alvaro Magana at the Presidential Palace in San Salvador upon his return from a visit to the United States -- live]

[Text] [Magana] Thank you, gentlemen, for your presence here in response to my invitation and for your valuable cooperation, which will enable me to inform the Salvadoran people, through my answers to your questions, about the developments during my recent trip to Washington. I do not want to take too much of your time. There are almost as many newsmen here as we had there. The only difference is that some of you here speak Spanish, so I will be more relaxed.

[Unidentified moderator] Mr President, (Carlos Rosa Gaitan) of the Communicators Center [Centro de Comunicadores] will ask the first question.

[Rosa Gaitan] Mr President, in what way do you think your visit to the United States helped strengthen the Apaneca Pact and the various commissions within the Pact? In what way do you feel the Apaneca Pact became consolidated?

[Magana] In the first place, and this being the first question, I would say that this topic was raised specifically by newsmen during the news conferences there. Initially, the fundamental reason for my trip was to respond to the invitation that Mr Reagan extended to me through Ambassador Kirkpatrick in February. I thought it would be advisable to make the trip in June in order not to delay any further thanking President Reagan for the resolute stand he has adopted, especially in his speech to the National Manufacturers Association, during which he raised El Salvador's regional problem in an appropriate context and categorically announced his support for El Salvador's struggle in defense of democracy.

Naturally, I could not pass up the opportunity and, as you mentioned in your question, I took advantage in all my talks with the President and his aides, as well as with the House and Senate Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees, with which I met separately, to explain the basic objectives in the platform of the Apaneca Pact, which are well known by all of you. In this sense, I think perhaps I helped make clear the activities of the commissions, which I don't think all of those who I spoke with were familiar with. I also did so during my last day in Washington, which was Saturday. I devoted that whole day exclusively, from 0700 to 1400, to all the media represented in Washingtion. Therefore, I think that this explaining and clarifying of concepts has contributed in good measure to strengthening the objectives of the Apaneca Pact. I don't know if this has completely answered your question, (Carlos).

[Rosa Gaitan] Can you tell us how your trip to the United States helped most to consolidate the Apaneca national unity Pact? What do you think has further consolidated the Apaneca Pact?

[Magana] Well, I think that taking the message there that we are engaged in a struggle in legitimate defense against extracontinental totalitarianism, which has attacked us but which is actually attacking the entire American continent through two of its satellites -- Cuba and Nicaragua -- was quite explicit, because this is a fundamental issue in the government's platform. In this sense, I think that there is now greater awareness of the real scope, projections, and implications of our struggle, our successes and our troubles. Thank you, (Carlos).

[Moderator] Mr President, (John Porter) of NBC will ask this question.
[No question heard]

[Moderator] Mr (Oliver)?

[(Oliver) -- in English] [Question indistinct]

[Magana -- in English] The first person to ask me that question was President Reagan, and I had it asked several times by newspaperman on Saturday. It is very difficult because they asked many questions. I tried to answer very honestly, without misrepresenting the real situation we are facing here, and to tell them about all the problems and their implications that [words indistinct] me, above all. I tried to clarify these issues, but I will never be sure how successful I was, to be frank.

[(Oliver) -- in English] Did you come away encouraged or discouraged, [words indistinct]?

[Magana -- in English] Pardon me?

[(Oliver) -- English] Were you encouraged or discouraged, or what was your feeling [words indistinct]?

[Magana -- in English] Definitely encouraged. Definitely encouraged. Definitely encouraged. I don't know exactly to what extent I convinced them, but from the mere questions they asked me I gathered the impression that the climate in Washington [changes thought] I feel very well at home.

[Moderator] Mr President, now a question by (Mario Rosenbaum) of the EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE.

[Rosenbaum] Mr President, what objections, resistance, or lack of sympathy toward El Salvador did you sense in your contacts with Congress? [Words indistinct]

[Magana] I wouldn't say there were any unsympathetic reactions toward me or my government. After all, a president is a president, even in Washington. Therefore, our contacts were very friendly and respectful. But the question you are asking, (Mario), perhaps can be explained or visualized through the kind of questions they asked. It is difficult to say whether there was a general consensus concerning any particular issue. For example, Senator Moynihan of New York was particularly interested in the case of the churchwomen. Apparently a brother of one of these women is from his district or something. One of the questions I was asked most often was on the human rights issue in general and on the case of the churchwomen in particular. I believe that religious organizations exert a great influence on public opinion. It seems that is a matter of great concern.

They are also interested in the development of the military effort and the operations. There is quite a lot of misinformation in this regard, and I hope I contributed to clarifying certain aspects. For example, all of you know that Cinquera has no military importance. Therefore, the fact that an operation was carried out and Cinquera was occupied for 24 and 48 hours is not important from a military point of view. But it was reported there that Cinquera was seized and that 2 days later another town was seized. So it seems to the people that the guerrillas are advancing and that all those towns are in their hands. It isn't clear to them that the rebels leave the towns after 24 hours and nothing really happens there. I tried to explain this situation to the congressmen. I believe these were the two most important topics they asked about.

A senator or representative asked about the development of the social reforms; oh, and of course, pardon me, I was asked about the elections, which have the same importance as the other two issues. These were basically the common questions asked by the senators, the representatives, the media, and during Saturday's "Face the Nation" program.

[Moderator] Now a question by (Edith Coron) of Radio Canada.

[(Coron) -- in English] Mr President, you said that the human rights situation is improving, but slowly. Can you explain why [words indistinct] more quickly?

[Magana -- in English] I didn't want to see statistical figures, but from [words indistinct] went down by about 50 percent, and that tendency has continued. I'd say that [words indistinct] no one came to report, but we are making progress. I am convinced of that.

[Moderator] (Scott Wallace) of CBS News.

[(Wallace) -- in English] Mr President, Archbishop Rivera y Damas has said that any amnesty law should be accompanied by a repeal of Decree 507 and a guarantee of personal security for all Salvadoran citizens. Would you be willing to consider those rules, and if so, when, and if not, why not?

[Magana -- in English] We have considered repealing Decree 507, but not because Archbishop Rivera y Damas said so. We have been working on that for several weeks, and we have already finished a third draft of the bill [words indistinct] on that. I am going to ask for the opinion of several sectors, like the Bar Association and other sectors of the political parties, and I hope it will be ready to be sent to the National Assembly in, I don't know, 3 weeks; within the next 3 or 4 weeks.

[(Wallace) -- in English] Will it include the repeal of Decree 507?

[Magana -- in English] [It is] a substitute, for a different approach.

[(Wallace) -- in English] Could you tell me the specifics of [words indistinct]?

[Magana -- in English] I'm not ready. I took it to Washington, ready to use it if needed, but nobody asked me anything explicitly.

Frankly, I am not ready. There are some changes in the terms and the [word indistinct] that is [word indistinct]. That's the idea: to guarantee the rights of anybody who is [word indistinct]. That's the general approach.

[(Wallace) -- in English] [Words indistinct] has been instrumental in gaining support or congressional approval in the United States?

[Magana -- in English] Pardon me, I didn't get it.

[(Wallace) -- in English] Do you see this [word indistinct] as being important for gaining greater congressional support in the United States?

[Magana -- in English] I don't think so. This is an initiative that we have [words indistinct] somewhat concerned about these procedures, and we have been working for a long time on trying to do something in that respect. Of course, people who are sincerely worrying about the human rights problem are going to like it.

[Moderator] Mr President, (Guillermo Machon de Espada) of DIARIO LATINO.

[(Machon de Espada)] Just a brief question. Do you think that the senators in the United States believed that this country is truly facing a war sponsored by Cuba and Nicaragua?

[(Magana)] I'm going to answer this question by talking around it. Perhaps this is something I learned on my trip. The basic Salvadoran problem in the United States is that the problem has become a political issue. It is "an issue," [given in English] as it is said in English, for the next campaign. Therefore, certain sectors believe that. I don't think I convinced them about it. I believe they already knew this before I went to the United States. This is my impression.

[Moderator] Newsman (Richard Banner) of CBS News.

[(Banner) in English] Mr President, as you are quite well aware, there is opposition in the United States to continuing military aid to El Salvador. Have you come back from Washington convinced that the United States will provide all the military aid this country needs in order to prevent a war?

[Magana -- in English] No, sir. I didn't discuss specifically that question with anybody. I an familiar with the question because several times they asked me if the military aid was enough. I was reading one of the cables this morning. I can't remember which one it was, AP or EFE. They [words indistinct] my views, my answer. I said that it is very difficult to determine how much military aid we need because it is not only what is going on on our side, but what is going on on the other side. If the other people continue to give unlimited military assistance, of course, we will need more. But if the [word indistinct] stops maybe something is going to be (?left) which we are not going to use.

[(Banner) in English] But the question is, are you satisfied that if the other side continues to be supplied, that your military forces will continue to be supplied?

[Magana -- in English] I am not satisfied that the other side is supplied, definitely; don't try to confuse me. [laughter] I think that what we mean is that I said very explicitly that we need more military aid. We are now ready with more people trained. We are training more people, but now we need logistic support for them, thus meaning an increase in military aid.

[Banner -- in English] But my question is: Do you think you will get it?

[Magana -- in English] I don't think that even the Reagan administration knows if they are going to get that. [laughter] It is very difficult to (?say).

[Banner -- in English] Thank you.
[Magana -- in English] I tried my best, but I don't know. I am not sure.
[Moderator] (Timothy Ross) of ABC News.

[(Ross) -- in English] Mr President, what did you achieve with regard to U.S. economic assistance, with the possibility of (?trade and economic aid) [words indistinct]?

[Magana -- in English] Well, as you know, in the case of economic aid, different from the case of military aid, the amount that I've been requested by the administration [as heard] has been approved at the same level even from Fiscal Year 1984 [words indistinct] is ready to be approved. Of course, in this respect, I am not satisfied with that amount. There was nothing specific to reparation of war damage. There is the possibility that we orient some of the projects with [words indistinct] of economic aid we tried to substitute what has been damaged, but there was nothing specific about that. [sentence as heard]

[(Ross) -- in English] Was there any [word indistinct] or increase due to the economic assistance in the face of the deteriorating economy because of the difficulties from the [words indistinct] by fighting?

[Magana -- in English] No, that was not considered because they are [words indistinct] in the total amount, and I plan to review the whole thing to get a little bit more involved. It is unfortunate that I have to devote much of my time to problems other than the economic problem, which is what I should be doing because it is easy for me. I haven't been able to devote so much attention. But I feel the total view has to be improved. In the case of economic aid, there is a tremendous difference that could change the whole picture because in [word indistinct] we have a low level of economic aid. It would help the financial [as heard] of the banking community if we solve our problems. Unfortunately, this has been our main problem. As a matter of fact, that may be more important than economic aid. I have been working in that direction with the banks, and I think that they are prepared to reinitiate that economic and financial assistance to El Salvador, but the bankers have a more clear conception than the politicians that the Salvadoran problem is a Central American problem.

[Moderator] (Augustin de Gracia) of ACAN-EFE.

[(De Gracia)] Mr President, in the event that (?an arrangement) were made between Richard Stone and the guerrillas, do you think it would somehow help [words indistinct]?

[Magana] I don't know in what terms Senator Stone talked with them, but one of the main things I was very clear about in Washington -- precisely because of a proposal made by the subversives for a meeting with U.S. officials and the possibility of a meeting with Stone -- was that we have our own peace plan, which is contained in the peace program of the political commission. The Peace Commission is tasked with doing everything possible to try to achieve peace, but with one exception: We will not negotiate power with anybody. I said it clearly in the United States, where someone could possibly have brought that up. We have made efforts in this respect. The Peace Commission has invited the political sectors of the subversives several times -- on 31 May for the first time, on 3 June for the second time, and on Saturday of last week for the third time -- to discuss the conditions under which they would participate in the elections, which is our proposal. We believe that the solution to the Salvadoran problem is political, through elections. It is not a negotiated solution. As I clearly stated in Washington, and I repeat here: I do not have my people's authorization to do that, and I won't do it.

[De Gracia] Don't you think that Mr Stone's trip could [words indistinct] bring the left closer to the elections?

[Magana] If Senator Stone is working in this direction and gets positive results, we would be very happy because this is what we honestly want.

[Moderator] (Sam Vivon) of THE MIAMI HERALD.

[(Vivon) -- in English] Mr President, I understand that you had a very warm working relation with Ambassador Hinton. When you were in Washington did you get any indication of why the ambassador was relieved of his post so suddenly?

[Magana -- in English] The only explanation that I heard was needs of the service. I didn't go deep into that decision because it is a U.S. Government decision. If I change my ambassadors I don't have to give explanations to anybody so I.... [does not complete thought]

[(Vivon) -- in English] Did you meet the new ambassador?

[Magana -- in English] Yes, Mr Pickering. I gave a reception Thursday evening, and we held a good conversation for almost half an hour. I also met with Mr Motley, the one who is going to substitute Enders. We were all together: Enders, Hinton, Motley, Pickering, and myself.

[(Vivon) -- in English] Mr Hinton was a very capable ambassador, and there has been some speculation that he was relieved because the Reagan administration wanted to keep ambassador under a form of leash. Did you get that impression from your talk with Mr Pickering?

[Magana -- in English] [Answer indistinct]

[(Vivon) -- in English] There were speculations that the intent is to keep the ambassador more firmly under the President's direct control.

[Magana -- in English] I don't know. I heard very nice words from President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz about Ambassador Hinton.

That was in all the events with me and with them; all the time. I think he is going to a very good embassy in South America. They have given a choice to him. I am not authorized to mention the countries, because you are looking at me like that will be the next question. [laughter]

[Moderator] (Robert Block) of REUTER.

[(Block) -- in English] Mr President, President Reagan on many occasions has used to illustrate El Salvador the commitment to democracy as a commitment to hold elections before the end of this year. [sentence as heard] But [words indistinct] amid some rumors that for various reasons elections before the end of this year. [sentence as heard] But [words indistinct] amid some rumors that for various reasons elections might come up this year. What were... [changes thought] Were there any discussions that you had about the possibility of [word indistinct] elections with President Reagan? [words indistinct]

[Magana -- in Englsih] My attitude with respect to that problem was exactly what I said here, when I made some declaration about this. I said that I may be announcing that the elections that were going to take place before the end of the year, that after consultation with the leaders of the political parties, and I think that was on occasion of the visit of the pope. [sentence as heard] Then, there are some constitutional problems like the approval of the constitution and to have a new electoral law. The constitution, as you know, is going to be published today or tomorrow. Then we will start the discussions, so that will affect the state of the elections and the electoral law [words indistinct] the constitution and the law. Then the electoral register -- they are already working on that. Before I left there was a declaration by the president of the Electoral Committee. He said that he was going to have the electoral [registry] ready, but I was very clear here before I left and in Washington that the final decision is [in the hands of] the National Assembly. It is not my decision. But as far as I know [words indistinct] rumors, there is nothing official. [words indistinct] There is nothing official in that respect.

[(Block) -- in English] What was the reaction when you mentioned that the rumors [words indistinct] that there was a possibility... [interrupted by Magana]

[Magana -- in English] I didn't mention the rumor. Nobody was asking me about the rumor. You are asking me about the rumor.

[(Block) -- in English] Last question: You also [words indistinct] against the background of [words indistinct] military operation in San Vicente, with the [words indistinct] U.S. Agency for International Development. I've heard that the operation had your backing and is almost a sign of Salvadoran [words indistinct]. What was Washington's reaction to the program, and is there any possibility of providing more money for civic operations in the future [words indistinct] country.

[Magana -- in English] Well, that was (?news) when I informed about the San Vicente operation because [words indistinct] knew all about [words indistinct]. They consider, as myself, that it is a very important step to achieve peace because it is a new approach. Unfortunately, we have not been able to start before. Probably, I don't know, maybe it would be a good thing to take into account for more economic assistance and [changes thought] and is a good idea that you gave me. I am going to try it [words indistinct].

[Moderator] (Julia Brayton) of THE BOSTON CLOBE and National Public Radio.

[(Brayton) -- in English] Did you ask the Reagan administration for a specific amount of aid to carry out the elections in El Salvador?

[Magana -- in English] No, not at all.

[(Brayton) -- in English] OK, and... [interrupted by Magana]

[Magana -- in English] [Words indistinct] here before I left.

[(Brayton) -- in English] All right. I have another question: Could you say, has there been any change as a result of Mr Stone's visit to Central America in either the position of the Salvadoran Government or the position of the opposition in terms of a (?possible) negotiated settlement or any kind of peace talk? Has there been any change as a result of this visit?

[Magana -- in English] We won't change our position. I said that on 2 May last year. I continue saying that, and I said that very explicitly in Washington.

[(Brayton) -- in English] And did you detect any change on the other side?

[Magana -- in English] No.

[(Brayton) -- in English] Then, I want to ask, did the Reagan administration, President Reagan, or any representative of the administration say anything to you that you did not know before? Did you learn something new from being in Washington from the Reagan administration?

[Magana -- in English] [Words indistinct] said anything explicitly, but they said [words indistinct] very favorably. In other words, as I said, they have a very clear understanding of our problems.

[(Brayton) -- in English] Did you say anything to them that they had not known before?

[Magana -- in English] I don't know. I don't know how much they know. I am not sure of what they know.

[Moderator] Newsman (Eduardo Vasquez Vequel) of NCA news.

[(Vasquez Vequel)] Mr President, you have really answered my question already. However, I would like some further explanation in Spanish. First of all, did the FMLN civilian representatives who were in Washington upon your arrival seek in any way to contact you personally to discuss their positions? Second, are there any new offers, our new hopes, from the Reagan administration to help or continue the support [words indistinct] your government?

[Magana] Regarding that question, definitely no; or at least I did not realize it. Hard as it is to see me here, it was even more difficult there. However, I would have definitely known, and there was absolutely no attempt.

As for the second question, I think there is an awareness of our problem. There has been a real clarification of the scope and projections of the situation in El Salvador within a regional context. This was the message I tried to convey at the OAS and, in this sense, I feel it is quite likely we will have better levels of assistance in the future.

[Moderator] Mr President, newsman (Jorge Contreras) will be asking questions now.

[(Contreras)] (?In view) of your repeated position of not negotiating with the insurgent sectors, would a continuation of efforts, especially those of the Contadora Group, be definitely precluded with respect to El Salvador?

[Magana] The way they have raised it, the problem of the negotiations is not Salvadoran. The Contadora problem is not exclusively Salvadoran. They are tackling the regional Central American crisis. In other words, El Salvador's problems and Nicaragua's problems, if it has any, must be solved regionally. This is the case with Contadora.

As for Senator Stone's participation, I reiterate that we have our own peace program. If Senator Stone can help with this peace program, his efforts will always be welcome, and we will be grateful for them. We will not stray from our peace program. This is not a personal decision of mine. This is the interpretation that I myself and the representatives of the political parties have given to the election of 28 March 1982. In my speech at the White House and in my message at the OAS I tried to expound this concept in a clear way, explaining the reasons for our actions and the basis of my government's policy.

[Moderator] Finally, Mr President, newsman (Mike Ocher) of CNN.

[(Ocher) -- in English] Mr President, President Reagan indicated, as you know, that if the situation in Central America deteriorates rapidly and further, that he would consider sending U.S. combat troops to this part of the world. Did he ever indicate that he might consider something like that?

[Magana -- in English] He did not talk specifically about that. As a matter of fact, I was asked only one question in that respect. I think it was the final question on "Face the Nation" and [it was also asked] by one of the newspapermen in one of the press conferences -- and in "Face the Nation" I was very clear and explicit. We don't need American troops and I am not going to ask for them.

[(Ocher) -- in English] One more question: What do you think of this new program he will set up in Honduras? Apparently we will train Salvadoran troops there. How do you think that will work, Salvadoran troops going to Honduras, and do you think it is a good idea?

[Magana -- in English] I think (?it is going to work out) well. But I will tell you: I tried to have them trained here. That was my position for several months but, unfortunately, with the (?thing) of the U.S. adviser it is not possible. It is the reason why we are doing this in Honduras. It is less expensive there than in the States.

[(Ocher) -- in English] (?Do you know) when the first battalion will go there? Will it be this week? [Words indistinct]

[Magana -- in English] No, I don't know. I just arrived yesterday and have not been briefed on what [words indistinct].

[(Ocher) -- in English] Thank you.

[Magana] Thank you very much, gentlemen. Thank you again for your presence here and for your patience in accepting my answers. If, after this, anybody asks me if you have believed me, I will have to give him the same answer I gave to those who asked me if the senators believed me. Thank you very much.

[Moderator] Thank you, gentlemen newsmen, for attending this news conference by President Magana.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION OUTLINES POLITICAL STANCE

PA172202 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jun 83 p 57

[Paid advertisement of the Democratic Action political party of El Salvador]

[Excerpts] Political Document.

What are we struggling for?

1. To make a reality of the desire that the people should govern. The books say so, but the reality is different. As citizens we are all equal: businessmen, professionals, office workers, teachers, laborers and peasants are all at the same level. Consequently, the free, universal, egalitarian, and secret vote should be protected, and it should effectively replace violence.

2. To get representatives to represent their people truly and to wake up.

3. To live in liberty. We want to express ourselves, give our opinions, meet, associate, move around and settle freely, according to the law.

4. To improve justice among our people. We understand that total and general equality is impossible; however, much can be done to correct inequities and get a better distribution of our national wealth. If this is not done, social tension will continue to grow and the peace we all yearn for will be impossible to achieve.

5. To lift up the morale and national economy through the greatest possible efforts by the government and private sectors, in order to achieve the country's development.

6. To defend our fatherland, which is threatend today by communist guerrillas and foreigr intervention.

7. To achieve a just and dignified peace. To accept the enemy's demands submissively would not result in peace, only submission. If we refuse to improve our political and social order, we will not only be evading our responsibility, but also giving up the moral right to support our armed forces.

8. To stress the value of human life. We do not want murders, missing persons, illegal arrests, tortures, and abuses.

9. To achieve a dignified position for our people at the international level.

10. To reform what requires reforms and change what needs to be changed, thinking and acting from a patriotic and honest position. Current reforms are based on political and strategic criteria. They lack technical and economic criteria.

11. To defend our sovereignty and strengthen our links with countries that believe in the same principles we do.

12. To develop and modernize the country in its public administration, services, health, education, and culture.

Democratic Action is dedicating its best efforts and will continue to do so today and always, at the service of these virtues that produce a legitimate feeling of national pride.

San Salvador, June 1983. Signed: Democratic Action

Only one way to go: El Salvador.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS VILLALOBOS MARCH SPEECH

PA170440 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Speech by FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos at a ceremony to swear in new battalions of the Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Military Brigade, held in the Agua Blanca plains, Morazan Department, on 23 March 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] Companeros, chiefs, and combatants of the battalions of the Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade; companeros of all the brigade structures: communications, logistics, supply, military intelligence, medical service; companeros wounded in action who are present here; companeros and companeros of the kitchens; and companeros of the Venceremos system: Receive a revolutionary and fraternal gretting on behalf of the FMLN General Command.

I want to especially mention those who are not present here because they are on mission or because of security reasons needed to hold this event. Three years after the assassination of our most important martyr, Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, we are gathering here to prepare ourselves to attain new goals in the struggle. When Msgr Romero died we felt helpless. On the day of his funeral, we witnessed how the national guardsmen shot our unarmed and defenseless people. Now, 3 years later, we are a people up in arms and we have an army that advances victoriously toward freedom. As every day passes, the Army of the dictatorship losses ground, weapons, and men. Its morale decreases and its [word indistinct] are now more divided. They have increasingly become an Army that is the puppet of U.S. imperialism. At this advanced stage of the war the only support the enemy has is that of the well-known special battalions. Many of them have already been defeated by our forces and there aren't enough of them to stop us.

Before we began the Commander Gonzalo campaign in this same Morazan Department in June 1982, we promised our people we would change the course of this war. We promised we would obtain a strategic victory that would mark the beginning of the dictatorship's military defeat, and we kept this promise. Since then, the FMLN has maintained an uniterrupted process in our history which is keeping the dictatorship on the verge of death and U.S. imperialism in a state of desperation to save it.

We are here now to make new promises. We have improved our structures and have formed the Commander Rafael Antonio Zablah Brigade to keep yp with our new goals and missions. This battle will be fought in stages, but we are ready to attain the maximum goals. We have the weapons, the decision, the ability, the morale, the strength, and the ground. We are ready for this historic mission. Now we have more ambitious goals. Now we have the responsibility of deciding the course that this war will take.

Imperialism is increasing its levels of intervention. The empire is threatening us more. [Sentence indistinct]

We are clear on the fact that we are not only fighting against Magana's dictatorship but are directly involved in a struggle against U.S. imperialism. In a few days we will begin to implement new plans for a new military campaign. Our organization is making its best efforts so that this campaign will have a profound spirit of unity [words indistinct] within the FMLN.

By making this effort, we have one of the most important responsibilities and we are meeting it with discipline, [word indistinct], and a spirit of sacrifice. We are going to obtain a new strategic victory with these missions. [sentence indistinct] This victory can lead us to two possibilities and this is very important. We must all pay very close attention to this: the first possibility is that [word indistinct] a new uninterrupted military process that must lead to a revolutionary victory which must be accepted by imperialism; the second is that imperialism may increase its levels of intervention and our war will change its nature, leading us to a regional war because of the difficult situation in which we have placed the dictatorship's Army.

Imperialism, through its most renowned spokesmen and even the U.S. President, is taking threatening steps. Honduras and its Army are becoming greater instruments of aggression against Nicaragua and our front. The Salvadoran Army is also a more direct instrument of the U.S. Army. We have to be ready for two possibilities: that imperialism will regionalize the war and will increase its level of intervention. But we will also be ready to fight the battle and defeat it. [chanting of slogans: "The defeat of speical battalions has begun. The defeat of special forces has begun."]

Imperialism must not think that we will remain still in the face of its plans. We are going to increase our levels of organization and will improve our military structures. We are going to arm ourselves more with the best weapons we can, which we will obtain wherever and however necessary. We are going to be thoroughly prepared to defeat them and we will, regardless of the duration of this war.

Imperialism must not think that we have only development plans. We are also preparing our structures and our forces in case the war demands it. It is good to remind imperialism that they are trying to [words indistinct] advisers and millions of dollars. Unlike them, we are strengthening a victorious army. They will not catch us by surprise. They will not stop our advance toward vicotry. They will not change the course of our victory.

However, if the war changes its course because imperialism converts it into a regional conflict, the nature of our victory and our people will also change. The FMLN will be in the battlefront against imperialism for the liberty of Central America and Latin America.

It is very important for each of us to bear this in mind. We are at the threshold of determining the course this war will take. If we succeed, we are ready for peace and the reconstruction of our homeland. However, we are also preparing ourselves for a direct war against imperialism, and we are not afraid of it. Let's get ready so that, in fulfilling the historic mission of the Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade, we will make our best efforts to be the best chief, the best combatant, the most disciplined, the greatest, the most humble and dedicated children of our people.

Our people's fighting spirit is unbreakable. We will not fail them. Farabundo Marti's children were not born to lower their heads or bend their knees before their enemies. We must keep in mind, in every victory and in every difficult moment, our companeros like Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah, who began and guided the formation of our forces under [words indistinct] and each of our heroes. This will make us more determined [words indistinct].

Ridicules Magana's U.S. Visit

PA211616 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Alvaro Magana has just returned from the United States, where he reported on the progress of the imperialist plans with which he has been entrusted. Magana spoke with Reagan, high-level military leaders, and congressmen, asking them, with anguish reflected in his face, to increase their military aid for the tumbling dictatorship's Army. He also asked desperately for more military advisers, to help the inept [Defense Minister Carlos] Vides Casanova to wage war on the FMLN; and for more weapons, to replace those we have seized from the Army.

However, Magana got more than assistance; he also received scoldings and recriminations for the chain of political and military defeats that the dictatorship has suffered. Nevertheless, so as not to disappoint everyone, Alvaro Magana delivered a remarkable speech in the United States, full of reactionary subtleties and backward, obstinate phrases, to assure the imperialists that they can continue to trust him and can go on with their plans to subjugate our fatherland.

After drinking his head off and having a wonderful time, along with working sessions, Magana returned, with his luggage full of imperialist instructions, to try to find solutions to the problems besetting and afflicting the dictatorship. This is how the imperialists are trying to subjugate our fatherland. Suazo Cordova and Magana are puppets, selling our Central America!

HAVANA CITES FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON PRISONERS

PA212246 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have inflicted 50 casualties on the Army in clashes during the past few days in the Suchitoto area and areas near San Salvador, the country's capital. According to Radio Farabundo Marti, the armed clashes took place in the village of San Jose Guayabal and on the highway that goes from San Salvador to Suchitoto, which was under rebel control for several hours.

Another report says that the Armed Forces Press Committee has finally admitted that Sonia Aguinada, guerrilla commander Dalia, is under arrest. The FMLN reported on 1 June that she had been arrested.

Radio Venceremos broadcast an FMLN communique last night that proposes the exchange of Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, former deputy defense minister of the regime, for several Salvadoran political prisoners, including Commander Dalia. The communique specifies that if the exchange does not take place within the next 8 [as heard] days, Col Castillo, who has been held by the guerrillas for more than a year, will be subjected to a revolutionary trial, accused of being responsible for the genocidal policy implemented by the dictatorship.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT MEETS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS

PA220236 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] President Efrain Rios Montt met with leaders of several political parties at the Presidential Palace this morning. In the afternoon the president also met with newspaper directors, beginning a series of meetings with several sectors announced in his latest Sunday speech.

The meeting with the politicians was held amid tensions caused by suits that the government has brought against three political leaders, charged with contempt for or slandering of the president. These incidents caused some confusion regarding today's meeting, because Mario Castejon, secretary general of the National Renovating Party [PNR], was invited, but he is also one of the leaders being sued.

The PNR and other groups refused to send their secretaries general. Instead, they sent other leaders, whose entry into the palace was questioned at first; but they were finally admitted.

For its part, the MLN [National Liberation Movement], whose spokesman Alberto Antoniotti is also being tried, rejected the invitation made to its secretary general. Meanwhile, the committee for the creation of the Populist Party, headed by Asisclo Valladares, who is also being prosecuted, decided not to attend any meeting with Rios Montt until Valladares' status is clarified. Valladares is still ignoring the subpoena he was served a week ago.

The defense, government, and foreign ministers also attend the meeting. Defense Minister Oscar Mejia Victores stated that a study to establish dates for upcoming elections for seats in a constituent assembly will be started soon.

[Begin recording in progress] [Unidentified reporter] Does this mean there will no longer be any slander among politicians?

[Mejia Victores] We hope so.

[Reporter] Will there be a good relationship between the political sector and the government?

[Mejia Victores] There must be, because if Guatemalans can't understand each other, who is going to understand us?

[Reporter] Did you discuss the elections for seats in constituent assembly in the talks?

[Mejia Victores] Yes. Every Guatemalan political sector will decide about its participation in it, as the president announced. This will be done within a legal framework beginning the second quarter [words indistinct].

[Reporter] On what date?

[Reporter] When will this be decided?

[Mejia Victores] In the meeting we are going to hold. [end recording]

PARTY LEADER URGES HARD LINE TOWARD REBELS

PA202152 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 83

[Wilfi Jimenez report on interview with Mario Sandoval Alarcon, former Guatemalan vice president and leader of the National Liberation Movement; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City -- Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement, the most important opposition party under the government of General Efrain Rios Montt, said that he disagrees with the Contadora Group's efforts because "by sponsoring a dialogue with the Salvadoran rebels, they are practically giving the guerrillas 100 percent of the victory." "That," he added, "is tantamount to admitting that a subversive force has the right to overthrow, by means of force, any organized state."

Sandoval Alarcon emphatically pointed out that "it is not possible to hold a dialogue with those who attack the forces of order to demand negotiations at pistol point. The guerrillas must be defeated, both militarily and politically."

He also commented that President Rios Montt "was not prepared to become president because he was preaching in his church and was taken to the presidency from there." Sandoval Alarcon charged that the political agreement that consolidated the coup when the officers got the support of the civic groups has not been complied with, and that "Rios Montt's stance is what has led us into the opposition again."

Sandoval Alarcon's party proposes a "change in the rules of the game" in order to "turn all of the nation's resources against the subversives, so as to annihilate them." He insisted that the areas where the rebels operate must be placed under a "state of war or martial law." "That way, the subversives will die in combat or by the firing squad, executed for betraying the country."

We again discussed the Central American situation, and he confessed: "I cannot understand why El Salvador has not declared war on Nicaragua, because although El Salvador has denounced the support given to the guerrillas from Nicaragua at all international forums, it has not taken any firm action to stop it."

Gesticulating vigorously, Sandoval Alarcon stated that Nicaragua is "Central America's cancer." "You can be sure that without Nicaragua the guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala would be finished" and "only the problem posed by the tyrant Castro, who deceived the U.S. State Department and some Latin American suckers when he came down loaded with religious medals, would remain." Sandoval Alarcon thinks that despite "his good faith," President Reagan will not overcome the "faltering policy" of some congressmen and senators who "come here for a few days and then return to their country to lecture on how to resolve our problems." He warned that "this is no longer in Mr Reagan's hands, and I am afraid that everything will get worse if another Democratic government assumes power, because they are not aware of communist penetration in Latin America." He added that "Guatemalan Indians have been sent to Patrice Lumumba University in the Soviet Union. There they are even taught in Indian dialects -- paradoxically, this is not done in any of our universities -- and they are turned into Marxists."

ARMY KILLS 14 GUERRILLAS, FREES PEASANTS

PA202201 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 Jun 83 p 15

[Text] The Guatemalan guerrillas' death toll for last week rose to 24 with the death of 14 more rebels reported yesterday by the Army. On 16 June military patrols clashed with a guerrilla column in the vicinity of "Xecampanabitz" and the village of "Biralama," located near Nebaj, El Quiche Department. Three soldiers were wounded during the clash. They were transferred to a military hosptial. Thirty-two peasants were also rescued during the operation. According to official reports, they had been kidnapped by the guerrilla groups. The peasants are now receiving medical assistance at the military camp at Nebaj, El Quiche Department.

POLITICIAN ARRESTED FOR SLANDER FREED ON BAIL

PA202219 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[By Mario David Garcia]

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan people were shocked last week by the official report that several citizens would be tried for disrespect and slander against the president. One of of the accused citizens, Mario Castejon, voluntarily came to the penal court that was in charge of his case. After making a statement, he was imprisoned. Later on, after paying 2,000 quetzales bail, he was released.

HONDURAS

U.S. NEWSMEN KILLED IN NICARAGUAN ATTACK

PA220534 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0301 GMT 22 Jun 83

[News conference held by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica accompanied by Foreign Secretariat advisers Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, Carlos Lopez Contreras, and Ricardo Arturo Pineda Milla; Ricardo Florez, chief of the Foreign Secretariat's Information and Press Office; Amilcar Santamaria, director of the Honduran Government's International Press Office; and Protocol Director Alejandro Flores; at the Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa; intercepted in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [Paz Barnica]...emergency because the incident which merits this meeting is also an emergency.

I will now read to you Note No 331 issued today. It says:

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto:

Dear Mr Minister: I fulfill my duty of reporting to your excellency that this afternoon, at the place known as Quebrada de la Vigia on the road between Trojes and Cifuentes, El Paraiso Department, in Honduran territory, a vehicle was attacked and hit by antitank grenades fired by Nicaraguan Sandinist soldiers from La Tabacalera farm located in El Porvenir, in Nicaraguan territory.

I call the attention of your government to the savagery and coldbloodedness displayed by the Nicaraguan Army in this criminal attack, which not only represents a flagrant aggression against our territory and a new violation of Honduran sovereignty, but is an indescribable attack on human life to the detriment of three foreign journalists who were killed when their vehicle split in half. The action also resulted in the death of a Honduran peasant killed by the shock waves from the explosion.

I also point out to your excellency that another vehicle, which traveled behind the one destroyed by the antitank grenade, was attacked by rifle fire. This vehicle was able to escape and reached Trojes, where it reported the incident to the authorities. The Honduran Armed Forces sent a patrol and a group of civlians to the scene of this bloody incident in order to recover the bodies. However, they haven't been able to do this because of continuous attacks by the Sandinist Army from Nicaraguan territory.

In lodging its most vigorous protest for this new aggression against our sovereignty, the Honduran Government announces that it will adopt every necessary measure to recover the victims of this attack; and, effective right now, it holds the Nicaraguan Government responsible for whatever incidents might occur as a result of the continuous harassment of the Nicaraguan Army against Honduran territory and people. I take this opportunity to renew to your excellency my highest consideration.

[Signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary

A few minutes ago I delivered this protest note to Carlos Sequeira, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, in this office. I also told him of the indignation of the Honduran Government at this criminal aggression. I also informed him about the determination of the Honduran Government and Armed Forces, with the people's full support, not to continue tolerating any incidents such as the one we are denouncing now.

Sequeira told me that he would inform his government about this protest today, and that he regretted this unpleasant incident. However, I told him that the Honduran Government will continue working for peace, a true regional peace based on mutual respect among the states. I added that if positive advances have been made on the path toward regional peace, incidents such as this show that the Nicaraguan Government is openly determined to block any efforts for peace in order to unleash an international war.

Honduras will work for peace, but it will defend with the same strength the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Hernandez Alcerro will show you on the map the place where this indescribably criminal incident occurred.

[Unidentified moderator] Hernandez Alcerro is now showing newsmen the exact place. He is showing the Cifuentes map and its borderline with Nicaragua.

[Hernandez Alcerro] I have here sheet 29-58, of the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, where you can see the borderline in the Cifuentes area. In this area, Honduran territory takes a curve, and there is a dent into Nicaraguan territory. The road is virtually on the borderline; and just at this place, Quebrada de la Vigia, a few meters from the borderline, inside Honduran territory, the treacherous attack on the foreign journalists occurred.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the nationality of the journalists?

[Hernandez Alcerro] I'd rather have the foreign secretary answer that.

[Paz Barnica] It is believed their nationality is American, because three U.S. journalists rented a vehicle and left Tegucigalpa for that area near the border with Nicaragua. They are reporters of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, U.S. NEWS [as heard] and TIME Magazine of the United States. We are trying to verify the names of these journalists. We cannot disclose them, out of respect for their relatives. However, we are confirming the names, because this criminal attack has been fully confirmed by the pertinent Honduran authorities.

[Unidentified reporter] Have the bodies been recovered?

[Paz Barnica] So far, and according to constant reports I am receiving from the Honduran Armed Forces, attempts are being made to recover them, but they have not been recovered yet. Immediately after the incident a military patrol and a group of civilians were organized to recover the bodies, but this was impossible due to the intense fire from the Sandinist Army in Nicaragua against Honduran territory.

We trust that the local and international public will share the indignation of the Honduran Government, as this openly shows the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government, which is negative toward a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. We have been working for peace, and we will continue to make every effort for peace, because we are enemies of war. The Honduran people reject war. But it seems that the Sandinist leaders are clearly disposed to seek a war with Honduras. It seems that the threats of Commanders Daniel and Humberto Ortega, as well as Commander Tomas Borge that a war with Honduras is imminent, are going to be carried out. Notwithstanding, Honduras, as a respectful state and a state that is a member of the international community, will exhaust every effort for a peaceful solution in order to find a satifactory settlement to these problems and seek a stable and permanent peace of a general and regional nature.

I am convinced that significant progress was made on this matter at the last Contadora Group meeting, but incidents such as these interrupt or hinder the efforts that governments such as those of Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela are making to seek a dignified and authentic peace for Central America.

I also want to tell you that this protest has already been reported to the OAS in Washington and the United Nations in New York. We also reported that this horrible incident [brief break in transmission]

[Unidentified reporter] Has there been any comment or reaction from the U.S. Embassy in Honduras concerning this incident?

[Paz Barnica] I have no official information on that, other than the information we gathered and verified with Honduran Armed Forces' sources about this incident.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Foreign Secretary, according to the protest note, our country will not permit another action such as that of today.

[Paz Barnica] Of course not. We cannot permit this. There have been many acts of provocation by the Nicaraguan Army against Honduras, and they culminated today in a criminal aggression against Honduras, which was also to the detriment of foreign journalists and a humble Honduran peasant. As I have already said, we will continue to work for peace. But as long as we don't have this peace, as long as this regional peace doesn't become a reality through comprehensive agreements -- agreements for a general solution and responsible agreements -- it is the Honduran Government's duty to defend itself and prepare its defense, because there can be no international peace without internal security.

The UN Charter and the OAS Charter clearly state the right to legitimate defense that any attacked state has, such as the Honduran case, because it is being attacked by Nicaragua. This does not mean that Honduras will lift a finger to attack Nicaragua. However, it is capable of defending itself with patriotism and with the same civic spirit that characterizes the Honduran people, who have proven in the past that they can defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We will continue to work for peace, but we will not remain still. Our main goal is peace, and we will not fail in this effort, as Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the constitutional and democratic Government of Honduras, stated last night in a message to the nation and the international community. In this message he explained the measures that the government is taking for the sake of our national security. He also explained very clearly and thoroughly the efforts that the Honduras constitutional government has made, is making, and will continue to make for peace with renewed spirit.

[Moderator] Newsman (Armando Serrato), of ACAN-EFE.

[(Serrato)] Mr Foreign Secretary, today the Mexican and Colombian foreign ministers proposed to the UN secretary general the appointment of a force from several countries, on behalf of the Cantadora Group, supposedly to try to disengage Honduran and Nicaraguan troops at our border. Since Honduras is willing to accept the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, would Honduras accept the arrival of a peace force?

[Paz Barnica] In first place, I wish to tell you that a working team at the level of technical advisers of the nine countries -- the five Central American countries and the four countries of the Contadora Group -- is holding a meeting today in Panama in order to establish procedural rules to discuss the agenda that was approved in late May by the plenum of nine foreign ministers. The foreign ministers you mention -- those of Colombia and Mexico -- belong to the Contadora Group. The Honduran Government supports with full interest the peace initiative of the Contadora Group during the deliberations of late May in Panama.

During the plenum of the nine foreign ministers, Honduras reiterated its unchanging determination to accept international supervision and surveillance of trouble areas, including borders, ports, airports, and strategic areas, or a mechanism of international supervision and surveillance that would, through special mechanisms, monitor compliance with any agreements of a regional and general nature that may be reached. We will continue working to this effect at the coming plenary meeting of the nine foreign ministers of the group, that is, of the five from Central America and the four of the Contadora Group.

Honduras has always been willing to open its borders and to have people come to this country, because we have nothing to hide. However, we want Nicaragua to do the same, and we want regional agreements to be signed; that is, agreements involving the various countries of the area, because Nicaragua is an element that destabilizes democracy in Central America and is a threat to peace in this region of the continent with its exaggerated arms buildup.

Therefore, we want international agreements to be reached as soon as possible, including, as Honduras has proposed, mechanisms of international supervision and surveillance.

[Moderator] Newsman (Noel Paz Leiva) of TIEMPO.

[(Paz Leiva)] When you read the communique you said that another vehicle besides that in which the newsmen were riding was attacked, and you also said that another person, a Honduran, was killed. Can you give us the name and more specific information on this?

[Paz Barnica] Yes. I have not read the communique. A communique in this regard will be released. I read the protest note that I delivered to the Nicaraguan charge d'affairs for transmittal to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. It is mentioned there, because this information was supplied to us and verified by pertinent sources of the armed forces, that a Honduran peasant whose name is now being verified also died; that he also died from the effects of the explosion of the antitank grenades; and that there was another vehicle that was traveling at a distance from the vehicle that was totally destroyed -- in which the three newsmen, who were believed to be of U.S. nationality, were traveling -- and that this vehicle was able to back up, return, arrive at Las Trojes, and report this occurrence to the military and civilian authorities.

[Moderator] (Adolfo Hernandez) of "This Very Day" [newscast]

[(Hernandez)] Mr Foreign Minister, are you in a position to recommend foreign newsmen, who are in Honduras in very large numbers, not visit the area where this incident occurred, because the communique says that a team of Netherlands cameramen is in the same area, and the Honduran authorities -- in other words, you -- are very concerned over their possible fate?

[Paz Barnica] Not only that; we will not only make a recommendation. You, as newsmen, know that one of the jobs of the personnel of the various mass media is to obtain on-the-spot reports. For this reason they risk their lives, and we have seen heroic cases, like that of the newsman who was killed by soldiers of the Somozist Guard during the Nicaraguan revolution. His tragic death was filmed by television cameras and shown to the world. It was even shown to the 16th OAS consultative meeting.

When they are carrying out their mission, newsmen are like soldiers or members of an army who sacrifice their lives to fulfill their duty. However, I want to make it clear to you that there is an armed forces checkpoint in that place to advise not only newsmen but anyone wishing to pass by that area that they ought to refrain from doing so to avoid tragic consequences like these, which are provoked by the Nicaraguan Government.

[Unidentified reporter] What will the Foreign Ministry do to agree with the Army, to harmonize reporting?

[Paz Barnica] We get a daily flow of information from the armed forces. In addition, these matters are deeply and exhaustively analyzed within the National Security Council. There is no problem with communications between the armed forces and the Foreign Affairs Secretariat. We are kept abreast of events daily, either by telephone, through written means, or through briefings. We are constantly informed of developments. What has happened, too, is that the situation has grown worse in the last few weeks due to the attacks by the Sandinist Army. It has grown worse despite the Honduran Government's interest and efforts to maintain normal relations between the two countries.

However, we notice that Nicaragua is getting more arms every day. It is talking of peace and becoming more armed every day. We can see how, with the help of extracontinental powers, tanks are being disembarked and foreign elements are arriving in that country in preparation to regionalize a war that nobody wants in Central America. Honduras, which has bitter experiences in this regard because it has been attacked in the past, particularly rejects every attempt at warmongering. However, at the same time that it is willing to work for peace, it is ready to take every security measure necessary to defend itself, exercising its right to the self-defense that I already mentioned, which is universally recognized. However, our fundamental objective is to work for peace, and we will continue to do so.

[Moderator] Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica will now... [Paz Barnica interrupts]

[Paz Barnica] I thank you, representatives of the various national media and of the international news agencies, for your presence. I reiterate this gratitude to you, with my hopes and conviction that, like good Hondurans and as objective and impartial newsmen, you will know how to report to the national public opinion and the entire world these criminal actions that we have denounced, and that you will know how to tell the world about the determination [to struggle] for peace and democracy that characterizes President Suazo Cordova's government.

[Moderator] Now we have a protest note... [changes thought] rather a report on the incident.

[Unidentified official] The government of the republic, through the Foreign Affairs Secretariat, reports to the local and international public that on this date, at the place known as Quebrada de la Vigia, in Honduran territory, in eastern El Paraiso Department, three foreign newsmen were killed by antitank grenades fired by members of Nicaragua's Sandinist Army from La Tabacalera Farm, in the locality of El Porvenir of that country.

The newsmen were traveling in a tourist vehicle along the road from Trojes to Cifuentes. At the mentioned place, 3 km from the border with Nicaragua, they were hit by the grenades fired from Nicaraguan territory. The automobile was completely destroyed and its occupants died instantly.

Although the identity of the victims has not been definitely determined, it was learned at the time of writing this communique that three U.S. newsmen rented an automobile today in Tegucigalpa to visit this area. These newsmen [1-second break in transmission]. The names of the newsmen are: Richard Cross, of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT; Dial Torgerson, of the LOS ANGELES TIMES; and William McWhirter of TIME Magazine. There was also a team of Netherlands cameramen in the area, and the Honduran authorities are very concerned about their fate.

An armed forces contingent accompanied by a television team has been sent to the area to attempt to recover the remains of the victims and to determine their identity clearly. A Honduran peasant who was near the site was also killed. The place is still under heavy fire from the Sandinist troops. Initial efforts to recover the bodies have been unsuccessful due to the circumstances that have been mentioned.

Today at 2045, the Foreign Affairs Secretariat, through its chief, Dr Edgar Paz Barnica, delivered to Carlos Sequeira, the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, a most energetic protest over this indescribable aggression, which has already been made known to the United Nations and the OAS. This act of aggression has also been reported to the member countries of the Contadora Group.

In addition, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has called a news conference tonight with the national and international press to denounce this manifest act of aggression against Honduras. Recently, several foreign newsmen have been attacked by elements of the Nicaraguan Army. The Honduran Government has been informed that British newspeople Susan Morgan, of THE ECONOMIST, and Steven Gates, of the BBC of London, as well as correspondents of other nationalities, have faced grave dangers. Because of this, a Honduran military checkpoint has been established in the area to warn visitors that the area is highly dangerous because of the constant Nicaraguan aggressions, which our government has repeatedly denounced before the appropriate international bodies. The Honduran Government hopes these aggressions will end immediately, because any repetition would only worsen the dangerous situation that is now facing the peoples of Central America.

[Moderator] This is the information that has been released by the Foreign Affairs Secretariat through an urgent press communique in regard to this incident, in which three U.S. newsmen were reportedly killed by antitank fire by the Sandinist Army from Nicaraguan territory, when the Sandinists attacked, at the place known as Quebrada de la Vigia, in Honduran territory, in the eastern Department of El Paraiso, the three newsmen who were killed by antitank grenades.

We repeat the names of the newsmen: Richard Cross, of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT; Dial Torgerson, of the LOS ANGELES TIMES; and William McWhirter, of TIME Magazine. The note adds that several days ago British reporters Susan Morgan, of THE ECONOMIST, and Steven Case, of BBC, also from Great Britain, were on the verge of being hit by Sandinist artillery fire directed at Honduran territory.

Nothing is known about the driver of U.S. newsmen's vehicle, or about the fate of other people who were presumably traveling in the same automobile.

PRESIDENT SUAZO CORDOVA ADDRESSES NATION

PA211840 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Speech to the nation by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova; place not given -- live]

[Text] Dear countrymen: The contemporary world, shaken by conflicts, contradictions, confrontations, and controversies, has placed Honduras in one of the most crucial stages in its history. We are less than 2 decades from the end of the century, which has been characterized by two great wars, the consequences of which shaped new political, economic, and social interests throughout the world.

We can state that this century has also paved the way for a process of achieving independence in different continents, while the accelerated development of culture, science, and technology placed at man's disposal means of achieving a balanced fulfillment of all mankind. Within this historic setting, today's Honduras is emerging in the institutional system as a nation enthusiastically working to consolidate a participatory and pluralistic democracy. It is now in a stage of self-definition, which will permit the achievement of a future in which our welfare is secured, with the efforts and dignity of every Honduran.

Central America, of which Honduras is an integral part, is undergoing a dramatic situation that has spread throughout the region and that has had repercussions in the development of contemporary international relations. Today's Central America is being shaken by struggles that, while deeply rooted in obsolete methods and old-fashioned structures of injustice and oppression, also bear witness to an unceasing struggle between the democratic system and the treacherous imposition of a totalitarian system that denies our traditions, our spiritual heritage, and our profound ideals of peace, social change, and economic development.

Under the conditions that prevail in Central America, it has fallen upon us to direct our country's destiny. I believe -- and I have no fear of being in error -- that never before in our independent life has a government had to face such an exceptionally difficult situation as this, because of the gravity of our domestic problems and the complexity of the international situation.

With sacrifice and hope, the Honduran people went to the polls to elect the government over which I preside, as an expression of the people's sovereign will and as eloquent evidence of their longing for individual and collective improvement. The Honduran people voted for the peaceful establishment of a genuinely democratic regime, but they also voted against a past in which little or nothing was done to elevate our Honduras. The Honduran people voted for us, for the renovation of institutions, and for a new era of austerity in the management of public affairs, under the slogan "The Revolution for Work and Honesty."

I consider it an undeniable duty, as a citizen who loves his homeland, to speak to the people. I maintain contact with the people, for in my performance as president of the nation I cannot shirk any effort or waste any time; this position, which honors me, imposes on me the duty to see that the Honduras we all desire and hold in such high esteem will be a fitting heritage for generations to come.

I stay in daily contact with the people by meeting with representatives of the various sectors of Honduran society for the difficult task of analyzing and solving the problems that we face, thus fulfilling my obligations as the constitutional president of the nation.

I constantly strengthen my political convictions as both citizen and president, but I do not participate in partisan activities, because my obligations require total dedication to serving the country's interests.

Our country, as I said before, is experiencing critical moments in its history. The Central American situation has placed Honduras in an unprecedented position in which it has to play the role of promoting a true regional peace and installing democracy as a way of life and government. We are in the very center of the political and social upheaval that is shaking Central America. The domestic conflicts that are bleeding neighboring countries reflect directly on our republican life, with grave risks to the survival of our nationality and the juridical and political institutions of the Honduran nation.

That is why we are striving for peace, because we believe in peace as being of supreme value in reaching a comprehensive understanding among nations. We uphold friendly and cooperative relations based on mutual respect, on the guarantee of human rights, and on the principles that guide our international relations, such as nonintervention and self-determination of peoples.

Shortly after the formation of the constitutional government, we presented a peace formula that has become a negotiating process, in which Honduras has always been willing to hold dialogues to reach responsible regional agreements to overcome the threat of armed clashes, thereby ensuring a climate of true peaceful coexistence that will harm no one and benefit all.

Honduras is also the victim of those who seek to attack public institutions using the sinister means of subversion, terrorism, and violence. That is so because our democracy is an obstacle and hinders those who, through expansionist aggression, seek to increase bloody struggles in Central America in order to tear down the clean banners of peace, justice, and democracy that we have unfurled with bravery and patriotism. That is why we adopt all the pertinent measures and take all the necessary precautions to safeguard our representative institutions, our territorial integrity, and our sovereignty as an independent nation.

Under these circumstances, we believe it is appropriate and advisable to create a regional military training center to give greater technical capacity and urgently needed modernization to our armed forces, which in the exercise of their constitutional duties have carried out and are carrying out their duty of glorifying Honduras in peace, security, and democracy. This center, with an advanced academic concept, will also serve other countries inside and outside the area, who may send instructors and students, through the legal mechanisms appropriate in each particular case, without detriment to our constitutional precepts.

The matter before us, which has raised questions and speculations, must be understood in its true and objective scope. It is not a colonial enclave, because we believe in the independence of nations. It is not an instrument at the service of foreign interests, because we defend what is ours and what belongs to us, and we cooperate with dignity. It is not an offensive military action, because we believe in peace and we are exerting every effort within our means to reach a climate of regional detente.

It is a technical training center for our armed forces, which will be directed and run by members of our armed forces, that is to say, by Hondurans. It is also aimed at adopting preventive measures to defend ourselves, because we are being threatened and because we might be attacked at any moment.

Hondurans are intelligent by nature and do not forget easily. Hondurans know who is unpatriotic and who, in times gone by, surrendered colonial enclaves that usurped our sovereignty. That is why I am sure that Hondurans who love their country, who work in the city or till our fields, cannot be against any actions that will lead to consolidating our democratic process and guaranteeing the brave defense of our sacred sovereignty.

These actions will be taken faithfully, according to our principles, and will be subject to the constitutional norms that establish the legal duties of each branch of the Honduran state. Those who, with cunning, malice, and unspeakable aims, have tried to use the creation of the new military installation to sow division within the government are mistaken. They are mistaken because there is only one constitutional regime, which is becoming increasingly strong because it has the people's full support and the consistent backing of the armed forces. There is no contradiction among the leadership of our government branches. There is a unity of aims and joint ideals in favor of Honduras.

That which I have expressed is perfectly compatible with the opinions that I expressed to the national and international public when I assumed the presidency and had my chest draped with the flag and shield that perpetuate the ideals of our forefathers and heroes. On that occasion I said that Central America must be an area of peaceful coexistence, where the people and their leaders establish and maintain understanding through instructive dialogue; an area of peace, not tormented by war caused by polarizing confrontations. I also said that Honduras does not pretend or desire to be the arbiter of the region's expectations, distresses, and hopes. This is not our role. However, it does desire, in accordance with the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, to be a factor of equilibrium and harmony in the search for a common Central American destiny.

On the basis of this conviction, we will respect others with the same firmness that we employ in defending and demanding respect for our democratic way of life and system of government. These concepts do not contradict the actions we are now taking to defend our Honduras, which we must venerate and elevate at every moment and with every necessary sacrifice. I believe it is appropriate to confirm these opinions and to reaffirm the purposes that I stated before the sovereign national Congress on 25 January 1983, when I briefed that branch of government on the work accomplished during my first year of government. I said then, as I say now, that we will continue firmly in promoting a decorous image of Honduras in international affairs and will support every initiative to achieve peace in Central America. This becomes more urgent every day, because our country lies within this part of the hemisphere and, as such, has the unavoidable obligation to help, through negotiation and dialogue, in fulfilling the duty of every nation to struggle for international peace and security.

However, if these goals, purposes, and desires are to become a tangible reality, we must work ever harder to consolidate our democracy, based on a participatory and pluralistic concept that will satisfy our people's requirements and demands and will promote harmonious and understanding relations between the rulers and the people.

A highly significant and encouraging confirmation of the democratic system that we are promoting is the fact that Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Brigade General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces, appeared before Congress last week to explain, firmly, completely, and without evasion, every aspect of Honduras' foreign policy and every measure that has been taken in the country's security interests.

The presence of and briefings offered by these high-ranking officials in the legislative branch constitute an irrefutable confirmation that Honduras has an active democracy and that the constitutional government over which I preside has nothing to hide and engages in extensive discussion with the people, through their legitimate representatives, of all issues that affect the common interests of Honduras.

This fact also offers us encouragement because the complementary and independent character, without subordination, that guides the conduct of the three branches of government is an unquestionable and eloquent expression of the fact that today's Honduras works within the framework of a system based on constitutional and legal principles. It also demonstrates that the executive branch is adhering faithfully to the country's Constitution and that it wholeheartedly respects the powers of the legislative branch. The Honduran Constitution confers specific powers on each of the three branches of government. In this context we will never take any action that encroaches on the jurisdiction of other branches of government. With the same spirit, we will take every action that we consider healthy for the country that falls within the constitutional jurisdiction of the executive branch.

The foreign minister offered a detailed explanation of the various aspects of the country's foreign policy, including the peace policy that our government promotes and situations that are of vital importance for the country, such as the solution of the border dispute between Honduras and El Salvador, which we hope will be solved as quickly as circumstances permit, through dynamic negotiations.

The chief of the armed forces clearly presented every aspect of national security, the armed forces' role as the guarantors of our democratic institutionality and as the defenders of the nation's integrity and sovereignty, and their full support for the legally established government -- or, to put it another way, their role as the complete guarantee of civilian rule -- which we must preserve and protect with the firm awareness that history will judge our actions and our good faith.

Dear countrymen, while speaking to you on this occasion I am imbued with my responsibility as a president who owes himself completely to the people who elected him to lead the homeland toward a better future. I speak to you with faith and hope, as I will never falter in my determination to walk the broad paths that guard our country's lofty values. I speak to you with the assurance that none of you, dear Honduran countrymen, doubt the integrity of your ruler or the determination that inspires him to completely fulfill his duty, because you know that the confidence of the people will never be betrayed by one who, like myself, is closely identified with the Honduran people's desires and demands for a better life.

We will continue to work to overcome the serious economic and social problems facing our country and to strengthen a new Honduras within the international system, a Honduras reflecting peace, security, democracy, and cooperation in development.

However, every Honduran citizen must be prepared to sacrifice and struggle for social peace and for a decorous existence at home. In the international sphere, every Honduran citizen must be a sentinel, defending the homeland and watching over stable and permanent peace. With this spirit, frankness, and feeling of solidarity, I send you my warmest greetings.

On 27 January 1982 I swore to be faithful to the country and to enforce the Constitution and the laws. Today I reaffirm that which I proclaimed on that memorable occasion: The Honduras that is emerging today, with difficulty but with optimism, will always be prepared to struggle without quarter for brotherhood among men, cooperation among nations, and the elevation of human dignity.

We must wage a civic struggle today that will permit us to enjoy these tenets and goals in the Honduras of both today and tomorrow. Thank you.

ALVAREZ SPEAKS TO CONGRESS ON TRAINING CENTER

PA201930 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Report by Jose Ochoa y Martinez]

[Text] Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, a 45-year-old, 6-foot-tall brigadier general who is the commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, appeared before the national Congress at 0945 on Friday [17 June] to explain why a military center is to be installed in Puerto Castilla, Colon Department, to train troops from other Central American countries. Here are the main aspects of Alvarez Martinez' appearance before the deputies from the four legally registered parties. Alvarez was sitting next to Colonels Daniel Bali Castillo, Abdenego Bueso Rosa, and Juan Lopez Grijalba and lawyer Angel Augusto Morales in the first row of the Liberal Party's section. When the presidency of the Congress gave him the floor, the chief of the armed forces said: This is unusual for me. I am not accustomed to turning my back on those I am addressing; I would rather be facing you. The congressional leaders then offered him a seat next to Secretary Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza, from where he reported to the legislative branch on the military measures that were taken recently and about his talks with U.S. Government officials.

Before beginning his statement, Gustavo Alvarez asked the deputies: Are you recording this? No, the congressional leaders said, this is a secret meeting. Well, I am going to record this for security reasons and so that my remarks will not be misinterpreted later, Alvarez said. He then activated his pocket recorder.

Here are some of the primary ideas expressed by the military chief: The Puerto Castilla military training center is Honduran, he said. The U.S. military advisers will be under the orders of a Honduran command. This military center will become a development center that will allow 1,500 Hondurans to have a means of earning a living. It is not a military base, Alvarez Martinez said. It is a military training school. The Honduran president has constitutional power to create military training centers.

Gustavo Alvarez said: We cannot be neutral in Central American political affairs. We must oust communism from Central America, just as we expelled filibuster William Walker. How can we be neutral if there are 7,000 Cuban advisers in Nicaragua? Alvarez asked. How can we be neutral in the case of El Salvador, if the presence of the FMLN threatens national security? he asked.

Alvarez added: If El Salvador falls into the guerrillas' hands, we will have insurgency in Honduras in 6 months. I ask the deputies: What is it you want? Do you want to fight the Salvadoran guerrillas by helping the Salvadoran Government to train Salvadoran soldiers, or would you rather fight those guerrillas in Honduran territory?

The Honduran Armed Forces chief told the deputies that there are 2,000 Hondurans training in Cuba. He charged that there is what he described as a Caribbean plan to institutionalize subversion in Honduras. He said that the plan has three war zones. But we have the situation under control, he added. He indicated that Ines Consuelo Murillo and Efrain Duarte are the commanders of the subversive plan. Alvarez Martinez disclosed that within this Caribbean plan, Nicaragua is seeking to create an internal front to provoke problems for the Honduran Government.

A deputy asked the armed forces chief why he had not spoken to Congress before undertaking negotiations on the establishment of a military center in Honduras. Gustavo Alvarez replied: What I did was authorized by the president and falls within the provisions of the Constitution and the armed forces law. I am here because you asked me to come, he said.

Alvarez referred to Christian Democratic Deputy Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga when he said: One deputy has said that I did not have the authority to negotiate the installation of the military center. To this I reply that this decision was subject to 8 hours' discussion in the National Security Council before it was approved.

Angel Augusto Morales, Alvarez' legal adviser, confirmed that the military aid agreement signed in 1954 by the United States and Honduras is the treaty that gives the president the power to negotiate the establishment of the Puerto Castilla military center. He also cited Articles 262 and 268 of the Honduran Constitution. He said, too, that the military students from E. Salvador or other countries who come to train in Honduras must receive the necessary permission from the national Congress.

Another fact that has been learned about Alvarez Martinez' appearance is that he received applause from Liberal Deputy Benigno Irias. National Party Deputy Mario Rivera Lopez expressed his concern to Alvarez about the Salvadoran plan to transfer its population to Honduras, thus solving its demographic problem, as occurred in 1969.

Alvarez Martinez stated that the military knowledge Honduran officers have received in the past is no longer functional in combating insurgency, so, according to him, the Puerto Castilla military training center is justified.

Liberal and National deputies have revealed other details that, in their view, are already known by the public and that, like the previous details, do not fall under the secrecy of the special congressional sessions. Radio America also has other news-related aspects of this event, but we feel that by reporting the details we have just disclosed we have fulfilled our duty to inform the people. This has been a special report on some of the details that have been learned about the appearance of Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, before the national Congress.

Congress Approves Center

PA211400 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Report by Jose Ochoa y Martinez]

[Excerpts] With the abstention of the deputies from the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, Christian Democratic Party Deputy Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, and some National Party of Honduras [PNH], the national Congress approved last night the draft decree by which a regional military training center is created in Puerto Castilla, Colon Department.

The majority of deputies from the Liberal Party of Honduras and some PNH members closed one more chapter in Honduras' history by approving a draft decree sent by Defense Secretary Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo. The main part of the decree stated:

Article 1. The admission of military instructors and students from friendly countries, whom the government of the republic invites to provide and receive technical training in the military and security fields at the military training center located in the municipality of Trujillo, Colon Department, is authorized.

In the defense secretary's explanation to the national Congress he noted: The regional center's operations will be initiated and maintained with Honduran and foreign military students and with military instructors from democratic countries that maintain friendly relations with us and with whom we have common ideals. Their presence and permanence on our national territory will only be possible by virtue of what is contained in Article 205, No 29 of the Honduran Constitution. The sovereign national Congress authorizes their entrance for the specific purposes I have mentioned.

In this way, the Honduran Congress has turned the military training center located in Trujillo Municipality, Colon Department, into a reality.

EL SALVADOR REQUESTED TO ACT ON BORDER VIOLATION

PA212327 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has been asked to make a thorough investigation of the serious incident reported by local news media. The report says that two Salvadoran soldiers from the Miramundo Command came to the village of San Jose Jocotan, in Mercedes Municipality, Ocotepeque Department, and shot to death Honduran citizens Ovidio Osmin Flores Romero, Jose Roberto Pinto, Juan Escobar Espana, and two other persons identified only as Adan and Marta, the latter a Salvadoran citizen.

Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica requested Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena use his good offices with the appropriate authorities to investigate this matter, and asked that the guilty persons be punished accordingly and that appropriate orders be issued to prevent a repetition of the incident.

FINANCE SECRETARY ON NATIONAL BUDGET DEFICIT

PA210035 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Interview with Finance and Public Credit Secretary Arturo Corleto; date and place not given; questioner not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Corleto] The main point of this cabinet meeting was a report on the central government's budget situation and the use of budget money during the first 5 months of the year -- how income and expenditures have been handled. The secretaries were informed that there is fiscal revenue stagnation, especially in the income derived from import and export taxes. We discussed the importance of taking measures to readjust expenditures and to save money in order not to increase the fiscal deficit.

[Question] Has the fiscal deficit you are referring to gone up in the past 5 months?

[Corleto] This is precisely why the secretaries met. The fiscal deficit depends not only on taxes but also on external financing. The situation is improving. As a result of this meeting, however, the secretaries were asked to cut down on expenditures so that the fiscal deficit does not become unmanageable by the end of the year.

[Question] Sir, how much of the national budget has been spent so far?

[Corleto] Budget expenditures so far amount to 478 million lempiras out of a 1.7-billion lempira budget. This means that the budget is being spent in a normal fashion. Regarding investments, the secretaries are being asked to improve this situation since investments create employment and this helps the difficult situation the country is enduring.

[Question] Sir, the budget deficit has been increasing. Can you tell us what implications this situation has?

[Corleto] The deficit is stationary. As I have told you on other occasions, income is stagnant. This means that fiscal revenues are undergoing a 25-percent reduction now, but they were constant during the past few months of this year. Regarding revenues, we are adopting measures involving the Central Bank's foreign exchange to permit the importing of items that will pay high import taxes. Both the tax office and the customs directorate are adopting measures to check on import policies in order to have a more efficient application of tax laws.

[Question] How have the secretaries of the state secretariats managed their budgets?

[Corleto] [They have managed them] in line with what has been approved by the national government and Congress. They are making normal use of their budgets. They continue saving on fuel and traveling expenses. There has also been a reduction in the purchase of vehicles and office equipment.

[Question] How much of the national budget has been saved in the past 5 months?

[Corleto] There has been no saving so far. The secretaries have been assigned budgets for the purpose of using them. The savings could come in the form of less consumption of gasoline and travel expenses cuts, but we will have to wait until the end of the year to see what effect this will have.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA REITERATES DESIRE FOR DIALOGUE

PA212205 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government maintains its position in favor of a dialogue despite the state of war promoted by the United States, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said.

[Begin Ortega recording] It is a state of war on the part of the U.S. Government against the Nicaraguan people. Nothing has changed. The U.S. Government maintains a state of undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. Despite this situation, Nicaragua has maintained a line that consists of defending its internal security and trying to solve problems through a dialogue, through a political solution. When our ambassador presents his credentials to President Reagan and Reagan delivers a speech indicating that they are also willing to hold talks [words indistinct] for a dialogue proposal [words indistinct] and Foreign Minister D'Escoto. Since this has not occurred, we simply consider it an act of demogoguery aimed at improving the U.S. image [words indistinct] only in the military aspect, but not in the political. [Sentence indistinct] [end recording]

FSLN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PA211355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce is leading an FSLN delegation that will begin a tour of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries tomorrow. An FSLN delegation led by Commander Arce Castano, coordinator of the National Directorate's Political Commission, left this morning at the invitation of the CPSU.

The Nicaraguan delegation includes Guerrilla and Brigade Commanders Hugo Torres and Omar Cabezas; Guerrilla Commander Alonso Porras, political secretary of the 6th FSLN Region; Companero Carlos Carrion, coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement; Companero Fedrico Lopez, political secretary of the 4th FSLN Region; Companero Julio Lopez, FSLN secretary of international relations; Companera Darma Lila Carrasquilla, chief of the FSLN's Mass Organizations Department; Companero Leonel Espinoza, chief of the FSLN's Political Education and Propaganda Department; Companero Maria Lourdes Giron, member of FSLN Regional Committee No 3; and Companero Salvador Mayorga, deputy minister of MIDINRA [Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform]. All are members of the Sandinist Assembly.

German Shlyapnikov, the Soviet ambassador in Managua, was on hand at the airport this morning to say good-bye to the high-level FSLN delegation.

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPE

PA212159 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The State Council delegation that visited several countries in Europe to study their electoral systems returned today. Orlando Quinonez Torres, a member of the State Council delegation, will tell us about it.

[Begin Quinonez recording] We visited five countries during the 35 days of our long trip. We were in Spain, Finland, Sweden, France, and the FRG. We were received at the highest official levels wherever we went. We were able to learn about their electoral systems. When the other delegation returns from its visit to the Latin American countries, which were visited for the same reason, we will put our findings together and try to draft an electoral bill as democratic as there ever was, and in which pluralism can be expressed according to the wishes of the Nicaraguan revolution.

During our visits to those countries we were able to see the high esteem they have for our revolutionary government. Wherever we went we received offers to aid us in implementing the electoral process according to democratic and pluralistic guidelines, with the participation of all the political parties of Nicaragua, without exception. [end recording]

FDN DESTROYS MACHINERY; 20 KILLED IN SOUTH

PA211955 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Counterrevolutionaries who came in from Honduran territory in special commando groups to stage sabotage actions have destroyed 28 road construction vehicles at a Construction Ministry [MICON] camp located at the La Dalia junction, between Matagalpa and Waslala.

Initial reports indicated that a group belonging to the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, surprised the workers of the camp, who did not have weapons to defend themselves. The losses are estimated at approximately $2.19 million. The equipment destroyed includes flatbed trucks, dump trucks, tankers, electric saws, trailers, tractors, transportation vehicles, and two electric power plants, along with a large part of the MICON camp. MICON sources reported that the equipment will be replaced immediately, so that the work of expanding and paving the Rio Blanco-Siuna road, a project that was begun in 1979 at a total cost of $35.5 million, part of which is financed by the IDB, may be continued.

This action by the specialized commando group comes a few days after government authorities publicly charged that this sort of sabotage group was being trained in Honduras. As shown by this action, their objective is to damage our national economy. Meanwhile, more than 20 counterrevolutionaries have died in recent clashes with the Sandinist armed forces in the area of Nueva Guinea, southern Zelaya, 300 km east of Managua. From the first of the year, counterrevolutionary units from Costa Rica have tried to seize the city of Nueva Guinea, but their attempts have been frustrated. They have sustained more than 60 dead this year.

Deputy Commander Irvin Davila, chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] 7th Infantry Brigade, has reported that although the fighting continues in nearby areas, the counterrevolutionaries do not wage face-to-face battles. We have not permitted them to take positions in a single location.

We are constantly pursuing the counterrevolutionary military units, which have not achieved their goals as a result, he added. Our forces grow every day. Additional reserve battalions are created and the work of the people's organizationa has prevented the counterrevolutionaries from consolidating their positions anywhere, he stressed. Davila said that some 300 counterrevolutionaries operate in that area and are trying to seize Nueva Guinea. However, they have not been able to seize even a single area because of the Sandinist armed forces' advance. We have sustained one dead and four wounded, but our fighting morale remains firm, Davila said. His region includes Chontales and southern Zelaya Departments.

Meanwhile, the EPS has dismanteled a counterrevolutionary camp on La Arena Hill, 12 km southeast of La Azucena, in Rio San Juan Department, on the Costa Rican border. Captain Roberto Sanchez, official Defense Ministry spokesman, said yesterday that in the Sandinist operaiton, which ended on Sunday, 10 counterrevolutionaries were killed and many weapons and 5,000 rounds of ammunition were seized. He also reported that in another action on 19 June, in (Portillo Blanco), 14 km from El Espino on the Honduran border, the EPS inflicted two casualties on the enemy. A member of the EPS border guard troops died heroically in this action.

Several counterrevolutionary chiefs in the northern region known by the pseudonyms of Pajaron, Caminante, Jouse, and La Negra were killed in action in recent weeks. La Negra was a deputy to El Suicida, in charge of an important supply network for the groups that enter our territory. This was reported by eight peasants who recently fled a counterrevolutionary camp in Honduran territory. Elias Hernandez recounted that the counterrevolutionaries take Nicaraguan women to Honduran territory where they are raped. He said that this was done to a 12-year-old girl. Arnulfo Reyes said that Honduran Army troops use the counterrevolutionaries' blue uniforms in order to conceal their involvement.

The peasants, who were kidnapped 2 months ago, said they were forced to fight the EPS. Had we refused we would have been killed, Donaldo Romero said. When they were released before the people of Jalapa, who had gathered in front of the church, the peasants expressed their willingness to join in the defense of the revolution.

ARDE REPORTS ON RECENT CLASHES, NEW OPERATION

PA212107 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front's heroic Ezequiel Column has informed the command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, that on 19 July [as heard] at 1130 it engaged in a swift clash with Sandinist People's Army, EPS, forces headquartered in (Diruli), killing two enemies and wounding two.

The Voice of Sandino is in a position to inform the Nicaraguan people that our heroic Sandinist squads are now taking up positions to attack the enemy from various points, in what Commander Eden Pastora Gomez has called "Operation Lion Four" [Operacion Leon Cuatro].

In recent hours, EPS combat units and Air Force planes of the intervening Army have been staging a scorched-earth operation to detect the many positions taken over by Arde's Sandinist troops.

HAVANA NOTES PRESIDENT'S MISSISSIPPI SPEECH

FL211315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has once again used the pretext of an existing Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis in Central America to justify the growing Yankee intervention in that region which has caused serious conflicts and the death of thousands of innocent victims.

In a Jackson, Mississippi speech, the chief of the White House again beat the drums of war and dusted off the so-called threat which the existence of free nations in Central America poses against the security of the United States.

AIR ATTACK, BLACKOUT EXERCISES SLATED FOR 21 JUN

FL211350 Havana Domestic Television in Spanish 1107 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] The population of Havana and Havana City provinces are advised that this morning, Tuesday, 21 June, between 0930 and 1000 taere will be a simulated air attack which includes flights by our Revolutionary Air Force. This simulated air attack is part of the exercises, maneuvers, and practice which, as previously announced, will continue through Saturday, 25 June, according to the plans for the continued fortification of the country's defensive capacity. During this morning's simulated air attack, the population should continue their normal work.

Likewise, the population of La Lisa, Marianao, and Playa municipalities should be advised that today, Tuesday, 21 June, from 2200 to 2210 there will be civil defense exercises which include blackouts.

When the civil defense siren systems sound the air raid alarm, everyone should immediately proceed to turn off all lights. No flashlights, lanterns, torches, and so forth may be lit until after the end of the air raid alarm. Production centers and institutions which have their own sources of electricity should camouflage all lights as instructed by civil defense.

During the aforementioned exercise, all neon signs, lighted window displays, and so forth should be turned off. Drivers of motor vehicles operating during these times should stop their vehicles, turn off headlights, and park.

COMMENTARY ON COSTA RICAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA202244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge not long ago admitted in San Jose that despite the measures that have been taken, the country's economic situation is rapidly deteriorating. Monge's confession takes place amid a cabinet crisis, the first his government has had since he assumed power in May of 1982. Some news media have been referring to the electoral promises made by Monge, to his "Let Us Return to the Soil" government program for the 1982-86 period, and also to his promise to use a higher percentage of the state's resources for rural areas.

But after 13 months of government, these sources point out, the situation in the rural areas is the same, a situation characterized by an increasing deterioration of the people's living standard as a result of the country's general economic crisis. This is the reason the members of the government, and particularly Luis Alberto Monge, are currently the target of harsh criticism by political parties and other social sectors of the country.

The government is being accused of conducting an inadequate economic policy. Several ministers have even been called incompetent by the people. These public protests were the cause of the resignation of the president and some members of the National Production Council. Agriculture Minister Francisco Morales has also been under strong criticism. Due to this situation, the government last week issued a communique in which it referred to a dangerous campaign aimed at distorting the country's political and economic reality. Behind this campaign are interests whose sole objective is to weaken the government and prevent the country's recovery, the communique added.

The fact is that Costa Rica is facing one of its worst economic crises. For the past 24 months the inflation rate has remained at 100 percent; and the colon, the local currency, has dropped to 62 colones per U.S. dollar. To this we must add a foreign debt of more than $4 billion, which the government renegotiated under very adverse conditions.

Among the economic measures the IMF has ordered Costa Rica to try and implement are increased charges for public services, which have severely affected the people. To protest these measures, the people last week set up barricades in more than 30 different sectors of San Jose and took to the streets to express their total disapproval of the unreasonable increase in their electricity rates. In view of the people's protest, the government did not implement its decision to increase electricity rates, which are now way below what they were in December 1982.

Costa Rica is also having serious problems reactivating its production and exports, which [not further specified] dropped by 20 percent in 1982, and which constitute indispensable factors in overcoming the present crisis.

High interest rates, which are another aspect of the economic policy that the IMF has suggested for Costa Rica, are another factor in the crisis. This not-so-promising economic situation continues as the Monge administration begins its second year in power.

It has been said that President Monge will try to implement an economic recovery plan in which more concessions will be made to the IMF, and which undoubtedly will cause more protests and more demonstrations in the months to come.

'DISPLEASURE' WITH U.S. UNCTAD DRAFT CITED

PA200000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The draft resolution on commerce submitted by the United States to the Sixth UNCTAD Conference was received with absolute displeasure by the underdeveloped countries, because of its poor negotiating spirit. The draft resolution which the United States submitted on behalf of the capitalist industrialized countries merely defends the general agreement on tariffs and commerce, observers at the UNCTAD Conference pointed out.

While the Group of 77 is asking the industrialized countries to abolish protectionist barriers, the document submitted by the United States simply states that the economic recovery will offer conditions favorable to the progressive elimination of restrictions.

The Group of 77, formed by 125 underdeveloped countries, issued a report on the UNCTAD Conference which opened 2 weeks ago in Belgrade. The report says that no positive or significant results have been obtained so far.

CASTRO RECEIVES CONDOLENCES ON ENVOY'S DEATH

FL211220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Poland's Council of State, has sent a message to Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, expressing profound sorrow over the sudden death of Raul Fornell Delgado, Cuban ambassador to Poland.

Fornell Delgado, 54, suffered a heart attack Monday morning as he was leaving his Warsaw residence for the Cuban diplomatic mission. During the past few days Fornell Delgado had been making farewell visits, since his tour in Poland was coming to an end next month. He began his tour there 20 December 1978. He had fulfilled ambassador posts in Algeria and Vietnam, and with the former Royal Cambodian Government. He also served as Cuban charge d'affaires in Japan.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR CONFERENCE

FL201500 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- The Cuban delegation that will be attending the World Conference for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War arrived today in the Czechoslovak capital minutes after the arrival of 13 Latin American representatives.

The Cuban delegation is compromised of 24 delegates led by Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers, who has been in Prague since last week on an official visit. Other members of the delegation include Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, and the first Cuban cosmonaut, Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

Tamayo Mendez told PRENSA LATINA at Prague airport that the peace conference slated to open tomorrow would undoubtedly issue a strong denouncement of the sectors which promote the world's arms race.

ACEVEDO DISCUSSES FAR PARTY CONFERENCE REPORT

FL210226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The subject of improving the efficiency in completion of all missions and of elevating to superior levels the combative mobilization arrangements and politic[illegible] preparation prevailed during the debates of the seventh party conference of the [illegible] Rearguard.

At the meeting, which he attended, Division General Rogelio Acevedo, member of the Party Central Committee, discussed a profound critical and self-critical report about the principal accomplishments and deficiencies of the party's efforts in this command.

In summary, Colonel Armando Martinez, substitute chief of the central political directorate of FAR, referred to the exhortation of Army General Raul Castro to achieve an increase in the quality of the Rearguard's work.

He said that this mention by the second secretary of our party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces signifies for the Rearguard the completion of concrete objectives, on which all the communists and collectives of this directorate should focus their attention and efforts.

The preparatory period of the 7th conference of the party in the headquarters of the FAR Rearguard took place as part of a sustained effort of all our people to overcome difficulties of a material nature and to complete basic goals on production and defense.

ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL201230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] An Arab League delegation has arrived in Havana to strengthen and promote Arab-Latin American relations. The delegation is made up by 'Isam an-Na'ib and Salah al-Abhu Syrian and Yemeni permanent representatives to the Arab League [respectively], and 'Ali al-Ista), an official of the Arab League in Madrid, Spain.

The distinguished visitors were welcomed at the capital's airport by Oscar Oramas, vice minster of foreign relations; Alberto Velazco, offical at the Directorate for North Africa and the Middle East of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; and Arab diplomats accredited in Cuba.

Talks With Oramas

FL220055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Oscar Oramas has met with Ambassador 'Isam an-Na'ib and Salah al-Uzaib the permanent representatives of the Arab Repbulic of Syria and Yemen, respectively. The meeting was also attended by Mr 'Ali al-Isia, an executive official of the Arab League in Madrid.

Discussed at the meeting were bilateral issues concerning the Arab League and Cuba, the support for the cause of the Palestinian people, the situation in the Middle East and the aggressive role played by the Israeli Government in that region.

SOLIDARITY DRIVE WITH URUGUAY BEGINS 17 JUN

FL171847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1308 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] A solidarity drive with Uruguay will begin today nationwide. The drive, which will end on 29 June, will mark the anniversary of a general labor strike which shook Uruguay 10 years ago. The Uruguayan people have been enduring for 10 years one of the most antipopular, backward dictatorships in the continent.